

COLOR LINE IN THIRD PARTY

Work from 7-22
voters Are Being Ex-
cluded in the Southern
States

"LILY WHITES" CONTROL

Call Made in Mississippi for
Roosevelt Party in Which Ne-
groes are Barred from Joining

WANT TO WIN THE SOUTH

8-1-12
Roosevelt Managers Said to be in Favor
of "Lily White" Methods—Roosevelt
Will Not Interfere.

The drawing of the color line in Col. Roosevelt's Progressive party has not put the colored voters who have been inclined to follow the Colonel's political leadership in good humor. It was expected that the Colonel would issue a strong statement denouncing the assertions made that the Bull Moose party was a white man's party only, but instead he has expressed himself on the subject as follows: "Contests in Southern States involving the colored voters must be settled by the committeemen from those States."

If the color line controversy is to be settled in Mississippi by its committeemen it means that the Progressive party in that State will exclude all Negroes from taking part. This will be done despite the selection of Dr. S. D. Redmond at Chicago as National Committeeman from Mississippi, who was chosen at the meeting of Roosevelt delegates when it was decided to launch a third party.

Dr. Redmond and P. W. Howard were among the enthusiastic Roosevelt men who returned from Mississippi after the Chicago convention and called a third party convention for August 1. Saturday announcement was made that the proposed convention had been called off, and Messrs. Redmond, Howard and other former Roosevelt followers refused to give any reason for their actions except that they intended to re-

main in the Republican party.

Dixon Turns Down Negro Progressives

It is admitted in Mississippi that Senator Dixon, Roosevelt's campaign manager, literally kicked the third term movement led by Mississippi Negroes overboard; that he politely, but positively, informed the Negro leaders who favor the election of Col. Roosevelt that their services would not be needed, and requested them to cancel the call that had been issued for a convention on August 1.

It is common knowledge that Roosevelt is anxious to break into the solid South, and his campaign managers are not going to contend for a square deal for the Negro voters in the Southern States if it is apparent that they will lose white votes by taking such a stand. The prompt manner in which the Roosevelt campaign managers recently sought to show that they did not coincide with Gen. Sickles, who made some pointed remarks at a Roosevelt meeting about Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate, being a rebel, showed plainly the third party's attitude on the Southern question. It is said that nothing will be done to discourage "Lily Whiteism." Want Bull Moose White Man's Party

An organized effort is being made to launch a Bull Moose white man's party in Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and other Southern States and sanction has been given to exclude the Negro if necessary by Roosevelt's campaign managers. In Mississippi, for instance, B. F. Fridge, of Ellisville, is issuing a call for a State convention gives the public the following "progressive" sentiments:

All white citizens of Mississippi, regardless of past political affiliations, who believe in progressive government by the people and for the people, are hereby urged to meet at the executive house in Jackson on Thursday, August 1, 1912, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the convention to be held in Chicago on August 5.

B. F. FRIDGE, Chairman.

The white Mississippi chairman comments on the third party as follows: "Col. Roosevelt is America's foremost type of the progressive American citizen who does things. If he promises to dig that deep ditch through Dixie and put the levee system under the control of the government, we can feel sure he will do it, just as he went ahead with the Panama canal work and had operations actually started while members of Congress were engaged in a lot of fool talk on the subject."

It should be borne in mind, first of all, that this is strictly a white man's party, the movement is led by white men, and we expect only white men in our organization.

In making this announcement we do not claim to be necessary to offer an explanation. If a permanent third party is to be built up in Mississippi, it will represent the progressive principles, it must be composed exclusively of white men.

WILL STAND BY NEGRO VOTERS

Taft and Wickersham to See
that Oklahomans are Al-
lowed to Vote

HOLD BIG CONVENTION

Negroes of Oklahoma Meet at
Boley and Discuss Ways to
Fight "Grandfather" Clause

AGGRESSIVE FIGHT PROMISED

Permanent Officers Elected—Executive
Committee to Consist of Representa-
tives from Each County.

BOLEY, Okla., Oct. 1.—Having received assurance from President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham that any attempt to prevent them from voting at the polls in November would be thoroughly investigated, the Negroes of Oklahoma are determined to secure their suffrage rights next month and will apply for ballots in large numbers. Since the holding of the Anti-Grandfather Clause convention here several days ago quite a sum has been collected to fight the Grandfather Clause, and the best legal talent will be obtained.

At the Anti-Grandfather Clause convention Negro voters were present from every section of the State. J. Coody Johnson, of Wewoka, Okla., was named temporary chairman. Mr. Johnson made a short speech telling of the object of the convention, which later went into permanent organization.

The following officers were elected: J. Coody Johnson, Wewoka, president; E. C. Tyler, Boley, first vice-president; D. J. Wallace, Okmulgee, second vice-president; C. Dearman, Tulsa, third vice-president; C. E. Corbett, Wewoka, secretary; C. L. White, Boley, treasurer. The Executive Committee is made up of a representative from every county in the State, who is empowered to organize the Negroes in his county.

At the convention letters were read from President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham, which were written to C. Dearman, pledging their support in the fight of the Negroes to prevent the Democrats from unlawfully preventing them from voting. Instructions were given to go to the polls in November, and report any attempt on the part of

election officials to stop them from casting their ballots to the United States Commissioner. Further instructions are that if the United States Commissioner fails to do his duty to report him at Washington.

The next Anti-Grandfather Clause convention will be held at Boley between December 25 and January 1.

The following resolutions were adopted:

PREAMBLE:

Regarding the Bible as the supreme law of the Land, given to us by Almighty God, by Revelation and inasmuch as it recognizes that all men are created free and equal and in conformity to this divine law the Constitution of these great United States has so declared that all men are born free and equal. We believe it to be sinful, unjust and unchristian for any man, set of men or Organization of men Governmental or otherwise to seek to destroy these God-given rights or Constitutional guarantees.

WHEREAS in contravention to the above Preamble the great State of Oklahoma has, through its Legislature, placed a blot upon its escutcheon by adding to its Constitution iniquitous Amendment known as the Grandfather Clause and the same having been upheld by the Supreme Court and, Whereas, the Democratic Party of this State has enforced and are enforcing this Law even in the face of the fact that said Amendment has been declared unconstitutional by the United States District Court of both the Eastern and Western Districts, and, Whereas, this law in seeking to deprive the Negroes of Oklahoma of the right to vote is violative of the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is therefore pernicious, discriminative, unlawful, unconstitutional, and void.

Therefore, be it Resolved that we, the colored citizens of the State of Oklahoma in Convention assembled at Boley this 19th day of September, 1912, do by their Resolutions condemn said Law and pledge ourselves to resist it and its enforcement by every legal and honorable means at our command or guaranteed us under the laws of the land.

RESOLVED further:—That this Convention become a permanent Organization to be known as the "Civil Rights League" and that its fields of labor shall be Nation Wide; and that it shall have for its purpose, to combat all laws or proposed laws and the enforcement of same, tending to discriminate against any Citizen on account of his Race, Color or previous condition in this State or elsewhere.

RESOLVED further:—That we pledge our strenuous efforts, scanty means and sacred honor in every legal way to stamp out all laws or parts of laws here or elsewhere, that seek to deprive any American Citizen of the rights guaranteed him under the Constitution of these United States.

RESOLVED further:—That this Organization shall have for its immediate and primary object the removal of this iniquitous "Grandfather" clause from the Constitution of the great Commonwealth in which we reside, either by legislative enactment or Judicial decree; and that we pledge our time, talent and money, to the achievement of this much to be desired end.

RESOLVED further:—That we hereby pledge ourselves to the support of the Constitution of the United States,

and the Constitution of the various States in which we may hereafter labor provided they are not in contravention to the Constitution of the United States or inimical to our rights as a people.

RESOLVED further:—That this League take upon itself the labor and duty of Organizing the Negro all over the United States in the interest of his Civil and Political rights.

RESOLVED further:—That we lend our untiring efforts to bring every man or set of men to justice who attempts or conspires to deprive any man of his right of suffrage.

RESOLVED further:—That we endorse the action taken by U. S. Attorney, General Wickersham, as indicated in correspondence with Mr. C. Dearman (which was in our possession) and through the press, in issuing orders to the U. S. District Attorneys and Commissioners to institute legal and Criminal proceedings against any parties conspiring to deprive us of our God-given rights, and we heartily commend his courageous stand in this as well as other instances of right and justice.

RESOLVED further:—That we urge upon every Negro in the State of Oklahoma to go to the Polls on Election day in November and vote, and if denied this right and privilege to immediately institute the proper legal proceedings as given him under the laws governing these United States.

RESOLVED further:—That he shall have the support of this League, financially or otherwise, through its representative, the Executive Committeemen appointed from each County as provided for in this meeting and he shall take the lead in carrying out the aims and purposes of this section of these Resolutions; reporting the same to the executive head of this Organization.

RESOLVED further:—That we call upon the liberty-loving Negro everywhere, but most especially in the State of Oklahoma, to assist us every way, both financially and otherwise that it is within their power to achieve success in this very worthy and necessary object. This we invite the co-operation of all Contemporary Organization in this great fight for Civic righteousness and political freedom.

Humbly submitted,

E. G. Tyler, chairman; Dr. Isaac W. Young, secretary; C. E. Corbett, M. A. Sorrel, J. H. Calloway, Rev. C. W. Kidd, W. A. E. Bailey, G. W. F. Sawyer, S. M. Sanders, Dr. D. W. Bryant and W. L. Jones.

COLORED ALTERNATE DELEGATE

J. D. Harkless Attends Democratic Convention as Alternate Delegate-at-Large.

Special to THE AGE

BALTIMORE, Md., July 5.—Among the colored men who witnessed the long struggle which culminated in Woodrow Wilson being the Democratic nominee for President, was J. D. Harkless, of Denver, Colo. He was an alternate delegate-at-large from his State, and is said to be the first colored man to sit in a National Democratic Convention as a delegate or an alternate. He has always supported the Democratic ticket and is a clerk in the office of Secretary of State, at Denver.

NEGRO DELEGATES HEED INSTRUCTIONS DESPITE ATTEMPTS TO BUY THEIR VOTES

my age 4/21/12
Spectacle of Campaign Managers Seeking to Win Over Colored Delegates with Money one of the Sensations of Republican National Convention--Not Susceptible to Pecuniary Influence, However--Many White Delegates Flop and Disregard Instructions--President Taft Wins in First Clash--Root Elected Temporary Chairman.

(By AGE Staff Correspondent.)

CHICAGO, ILL., June 19.—Within the past week the daily press of this country has used many tubs of ink telling of the susceptibility of the Southern Negro delegates to pecuniary influences, but at this writing (Wednesday) THE AGE representative has been unable to learn of a single case in which a Negro delegate has flopped for money considerations.

The attempt to put the colored delegates to the big Republican Convention now being held in the Windy City in a bad light before the world has aroused their wrath, as the majority of Negroes who have a vote in the convention are men of the highest character. There are capitalists, merchants, contractors, ministers, doctors, lawyers and planters in the list, and their financial status is better than hundreds of white delegates in attendance.

That the colored delegates are a balance of power at this memorable convention is admitted by all, but the Negroes contend that they have been made the target of much unfair criticism by unfriendly papers because of the attitude assumed by some of the campaign managers that they could be induced to violate instructions for money. They assert that had not the campaign managers picked them out to do the "dirty work" there would not have been any talk of colored delegates from the South being regarded with distrust.

And yet, despite all that has been said, no evidence has been produced showing that a single colored delegate has sold his vote and disregarded instructions. However, many attempts were made to corrupt Negroes. The vote at Tuesday's session for temporary chairman proved the loyalty of colored men to their original candidates. With but one notable exception, the colored delegates Tuesday instructed to support President Taft, did so, which is more than can be said of some white Southern delegates, as well as delegates from New York and Wisconsin, whose flopping stunts have occasioned no little comment.

Many white delegates are disgusted with the attempt of such anti-Negro papers as the New York Times to besmirch the character of the colored delegates. One of the most outspoken is Former Gov. William Pitt Kellogg of Louisiana, who issued the following statement:

"In my opinion colored delegates cannot be bought. When I was Governor they always stood by their pledges to me. In 1876 four colored men were elected. Portraits were offered to them to change their votes; to one of them alone was offered \$100,000 for his vote. If one had yielded Tilden would have been President."

The claim made by THE AGE in last week's issue that the Southern colored delegates instructed for Taft were loyal to the President was substantiated Tuesday when the vote for temporary chairman was taken, which resulted in the election of Senator Elihu Root over Gov. McGovern of Wisconsin, the vote showing that the Taft people were in control of the convention.

Small Gathering of Bull Moose Party.

LESS THAN TWENTY PARTICIPANTS AND SPECTATORS WERE AT THE INITIAL MEETING.

7-27-12
Charge of Soap Convention on Account of Meeting Not Advertised The Unrest Over Lily White Feature of The Party.

The loyal supporters of the Bull Moose Party met on Monday at the Harris street hall. A long wait was had in order to secure a fair attendance of the party's adherents, but less than twenty including the spectators were in the hall. The meeting was finally called to order. The cut and dried list of delegates was objected to and the following were elected:

State Convention—R. T. Jollie, Jr., J. H. Kinckle, S. W. West, J. C. Hill, George Hall and J. C. Williams.

District Convention—R. T. Jollie, Jr., J. H. Kinckle, S. W. West, J. C. Williams, R. B. Heggs, W. W. Muzphris. The alternates were M. Dunn, J. C. Hill, George Hall, Dan Simmons.

Lawyer F. B. Pettie acted as chairman. R. T. Jollie, Jr., was the only white participant. In this respect Chatham county is in quite a contrast to Fulton county.

Mr. Geo. S. Williams who was present and called upon to speak caused Mr. Jollie, who is the generalissimo of the Bull Moose in this section, to be placed on record as being against the lily white

movement. Dr. F. S. Belcher called the leaders to task for not properly advertising the meeting in order to bring out the crowd. The leaders claimed that proper notice was given.

At any rate impetus was given the party by the selection of these delegates, and all of them are praising the virtues of the Bull Moose party.

Yet there seem to be a spirit among this party to cut the colored brother. This special from Atlanta indicates this much:

ROOSEVELT GEORGIA WHITE LEAGUE TAKES A POSITIVE STAND FOR WHITE PARTY.

"An emphatic stand for un-mixed white as the color of the new Roosevelt party in Georgia was taken at a meeting in the Kimball Friday night by one of the factions of that party—the Roosevelt Georgia White league. The other faction, the National Progressives, will meet at the Aragon hotel Monday night. A delegation of 20 members from the Kimball meeting will attend the Aragon session and attempt to induce that section, too, to read the Negro out of the new party.

"The White league adopted a platform Friday night, inaugurated plans for a state campaign, and decided that in addition to a presidential ticket it will put forth candidates for congress drawn from among the white democrats of the state. A woman suffrage plank was recommended to the national convention, which meets in Chicago August 5. Plans were also put under way for a state convention, when the white league would make very positively a white convention. In the platform 'bossism' and the 'commercial Negro vote' were denounced."

Lynch Creates A Stir.

Former Congressman From Mississippi Appears on Floor of House of Representatives Much to the Amazement of Southern Members. *6/15/12*

The Hemon Street
Washington, June 4.—When Jno. R. Lynch, colored, of Natchez, Miss.,

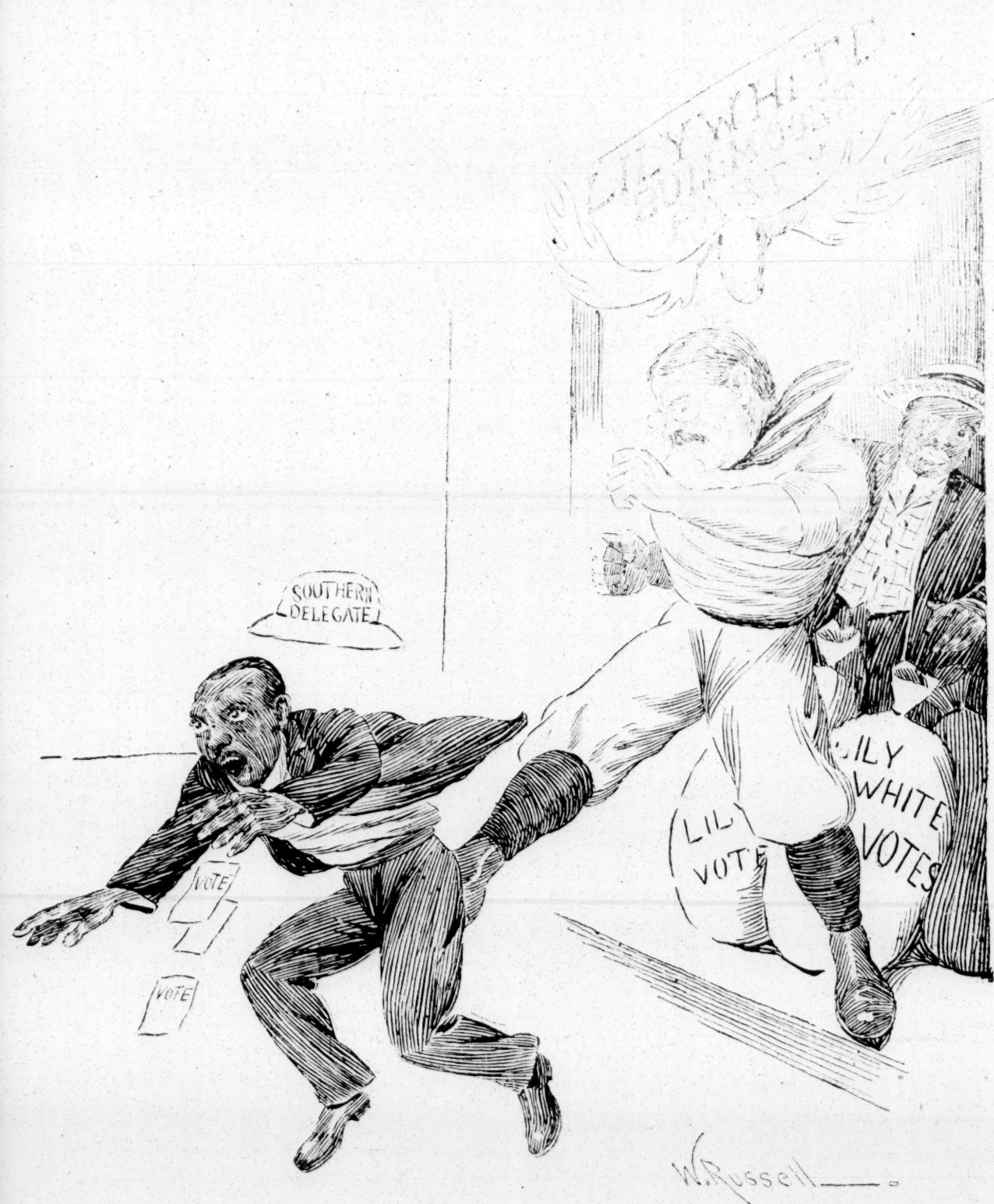
presented himself at the entrance of the Speaker's lobby of the house last week and asked B. F. Heartsell, a doorkeeper who hails from Georgia, for admission to the sacred precincts of the House floor, he started a flurry which lasted for more than an hour. *Mound Bayon*

Before Lynch had completed his visit, he was occupying a seat in the House and calmly discussing matters political with some of the older Republican members, despite blank looks from Southern Democrats.

Lynch is a former member of Congress from Mississippi. He served from the Third District of that state in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and was temporary chairman of the Republican convention that nominated James G. Blaine in 1884. He is now retired paymaster in the army with the rank of Major.

When Lynch was stopped by Heartsell and announced his desire to go upon the floor of the House, Heartsell made a wild-eyed dash to Speaker Clark for directions. The Speaker made inquiries and ascertained that, as an ex-member, Lynch was entitled to the floor, and issued the necessary pass. Lynch remained about an hour.—The Age.

Dr. "Burt" Anderson has returned from Baltimore, where he went to attend the national Democratic convention. Dr. Anderson went as an alternate from his district. Dr. Anderson is one of the leading Negro Democrats of this country and has been so in season and out. He is now connected with the health department under the administration of Mayor Harrison, and is one of the best officials in the department. Dr. Anderson is not only satisfied with holding office himself, but is ever ready to assist a Negro Democrat or a capable person who can pass the civil service board. Dr. Anderson has his own car and with his admirable wife, who is an expert stenographer, enjoys life most delightfully.



PROGRESSIVE OR RETROGRESSIVE?

Age - 8-8-102

IS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SPINELESS?

my age 6/20/11
is the Federal Government spineless, without the backbone around which everything is built, as a matter of fact or speculation? The question ought to be absurd enough on the face of it, but it is not, for the simple reason that every framework is only so strong as the life, the force, that animates it for the time being. The Government may be strong and good enough, and fundamentally our is, but if the administration is weak or bad it amounts to the same thing as if it were structurally weak or bad. The strength of the Government is to be measured by the strength of the public opinion that makes it and the administration that responds to that public opinion in the enforcement of the laws. When the Democrats are in power they construe public opinion and the laws in one way; when the Republicans are in power they construe them in another way. In the main, however, justice is, or should be the fundamental purpose of Government—justice in the distribution of the collective benefits and in the equal protection of life, liberty and property.

In the Northern and Western States the Federal laws and authority are respected, and public opinion insists that this be done; but in the Southern States they are not respected and average public opinion insists that it be not done. State laws and authority are exalted above Federal law and authority, even in causes in which the relative jurisdiction of the two is rigidly defined and generally understood, as in the illicit distilling of liquors, in the right of a Negro to hold office and wear a Federal uniform and perform the duties of his office, with the sympathy and protection of the local police and public opinion, and the right of citizens to differ in politics and vote and be voted for outside "the white primary" without inviting ostracism and mob wrath visitation, and the like.

A case in point occurred June 1, at Union, Miss., when W. A. McAlpin, a Negro railway mail clerk, was unmercifully whipped. Why? The news dispatch explains, as follows:

The whipping seems to have been the sequel of feeling over the mulatto, who was making his first run on the New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago train. In place of the white substitute clerk, Parker, who has been running as an assistant to Union, McAlpin, who had been directed to wait at Union for

the train, which passes going south at 2.42, which he was to board and assist in loading, left the train and went into a restaurant to get something to eat.

He was called out of the eating house, he says, and marched down the track at the point of a revolver. In an effort to get away he was hit by a bullet in the back of the head, which he says he was struck on the head with a revolver, knocked and laid about, and warned not to work on the road again.

It got his wounds, he ran and walked to the next station, when he was released, but he caught the train there.

When he came here it was necessary to bandage the greater part of his thighs. Wells stood up all over his body, and there were cuts on his head and neck.

It is expected that the Federal authorities will investigate the outrage, it is said. There should be no expectation about it; there should be certainty that the Federal authorities will run down the fifteen white cowards and see to it that they are adequately punished. But there is no such certainty, because for the past sixteen years the Federal authorities at Washington have acted towards the white South as if they stood in awe of it in appointments to office and in prosecutions for offenses against Federal law and authority. President Grant began it by pardoning the North Carolina Ku Klux Klanties; and a Republican Congress voted general amnesty to those who had taken up arms against the Government in the Civil war instead of hanging or shooting the leaders guilty of treason. Postmaster Baker and his helpless family were done to death in South Carolina and the guilty parties were not punished; President Roosevelt invited the indicted Chattanooga lynchers to the White House and so it goes. The white South is treated as the spoiled pet child of the Republic, whose hands are always ready to be coddled with the firm, fatherly hand of Federal aid, to protect the deep of the family.

The fifteen white cowards, who assaulted Railway Mail Clerk McAlpin, should be hunted down by Federal detectives and punished adequately for their crime.

ALLIES OF COL. ROOSEVELT

So the negroes are ranging themselves on the side of Col. Roosevelt! The negro bishops and other negroes of influence apparently believe that he is a better friend of theirs than Mr. Taft is.

Here in the South it doesn't matter

much what the views of the negroes are on the question whether Mr. Taft or Col. Roosevelt is the better friend of the negro, but it does matter a great deal in the Northern states which have large negro populations. In Indiana, Ohio and a number of other of those states the negro vote is an important factor in the political situation. Col. Roosevelt has always recognized this fact, and now it seems he is to get the benefit of his political sagacity in this respect.

As a matter of fact it is probable that Mr. Taft is a better friend to the negro than Col. Roosevelt is—that is, he is willing and ready to do more for the material and moral advancement of the negro, but he hasn't appointed so many of them to office. He has rather leaned to the idea that it is better for both races to give the offices to the superior race. This hasn't proven satisfactory to the prominent negroes who make the sentiment of the negroes in their respective communities. There isn't anything they like better than an office. It gives them a certain importance and then the salary is extremely attractive.

Recently Mr. Taft has shown that he realizes that the negro vote is worth looking after. One of the signs was the rather belligerent attitude assumed by Attorney General Wickersham in respect to the effort to get Assistant Attorney General Lewis out of the American Bar Association. There are members of that association that object to Lewis, as a member, but it isn't going to be an easy task to get him out of it in these piping times of politics. It is just possible that Lewis wouldn't have been appointed to his present office if politics hadn't been considered. But that wouldn't have proven that Mr. Taft isn't a real friend of the negro. His way of showing his friendship for the negro race isn't like Col. Roosevelt's. He doesn't think that bringing negroes into politics is the best way to help the negro race.

THEY DESIRE A JUDGE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

One of the most significant Negro appointments President Taft has made was that of Mr. Charles H. Cotterill, of Ohio, to be Collector of Internal Revenue at Honolulu, a man thoroughly qualified by education and long experience in the public service in Ohio to justify by his work the wisdom of his appointment. The significance of the appointment, however, is to be found in the fact that it did away with the rule so long in force in all of the departments at Washington, written or under-

stood, that Negroes should not be appointed to positions in the Insular Territories of Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, and not to be accepted in the civil service even when they had qualified by the required examinations, when such appointments could be snuffed or pigeon-holed. The rule was first established in the administration of President McKinley, immediately after the close of the Spanish-American War, and made effective by the appointment of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia to be Governor General of Cuba and Judge Luke E. Wright of Tennessee to be Vice-Governor General of the Philippine Islands.

The injustice which the rule has worked, and which the Southern influence which fathered it intended that it should work, has been to create a belief among the native people of the Insular Territories that the American Negro is a mentally incapable and a socially unfit person. It has worked a great and lasting wrong to the good name and reputation, at home and abroad, of the Republic for his services, in the army and navy, in the Spanish-American War, and of the Republican administration of Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft which he helped to make possible by his votes, covering the four Presidential elections since 1896. Now that President Taft has broken the obnoxious rule, and established a better and juster one by the appointment of Mr. Cotterill, we have a reasonable hope that he will complete the good work before the 4th day of March, 1913.

Fortunately the Negroes who settled in the Philippine Islands after the Spanish-American War have made a splendid reputation for themselves in civil service, independent business and professional employments. The government and people of the Philippine Islands trust and respect them.

We are gratified, therefore, to learn that the Negroes of Manila are making an effort to secure the appointment of one of their number as Judge of the Court of First Instance. Mr. Guilford H. Campbell has been endorsed by them for the position. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan. In the Spanish-American War he served as a lieutenant and has since the war received law in Manila and attained a high standing at the bar. At present he is one of the Negroes of the Philippine Islands who are in the Government service of sufficient importance to give them

the prestige they should have, and the absence of which is not only a handicap but a positive hardship to them.

We trust that President Taft will see the wisdom and fairness of giving the Negroes of Manila the appointment of the Judge of the Court of First Instance for which they have asked.

THROWING OUT THE NEGRO.

The Bull Moose candidate is against the negro of the South; the negro of the South is practically without a vote. He is for the negro of the North; the negro of the North has a vote. There should be no surprise in this; it is a thoroughly Rooseveltian position. In spite of the noisy and determined campaign to secure woman's suffrage, a campaign which has extended over a period of ten years, and even longer, Roosevelt never opened his mouth on that question until after two Western States had granted suffrage to women and the movement had gained considerable strength in the Eastern States.

When the Progressive Republican Senators were asked why they were not advancing the cause of progressivism by supporting Roosevelt, one of the Republican Senators, who was probably LaFollette, said "We know him."

LaFollette at any rate knows him. He knows that when he was carrying forward the fight for progressivism in Wisconsin, Roosevelt was trying to "hamstring" him at every stage of the contest. LaFollette charges that he not only opposed progressive principles openly, but that he opposed them with the Presidential influence in the Senate. And what is more to the point, according to LaFollette, he used the Federal patronage in Wisconsin to break down the LaFollette crowd.

But when Roosevelt looked over the field and saw that on the other road the Progressive Republicans were lined up and that in numbers they exceeded the column he was with, he abandoned his old crowd, cut across the field and attempted to take charge of the bigger crowd. He went where he thought the votes were, even as he went there he thought he would get the most votes when he kicked the negroes from the South out of the Bull Moose convention. What else could the negroes expect?

With that characteristic air of dis-

covering a new truth, the third term candidate said: "The old policy of attempting to impose upon the South from without, has broken down. Roosevelt seems to have been the

last man in the country to discover negroes, in the South are perhaps that this policy had collapsed. It had superior in education, common sense not broken down in 1904, when he was and practical experience to the negro nursing the negro delegates from the of the North.

South to get his nomination; it had The third term candidate used the not broken down in 1908, when he was negro's support as long as it helped forcing the nomination of Taft with him, and now, since it can help him no the aid of negro delegates. It had not more, he kicks the negro out of his broken down as late as last June, when one-man party. he was trying to browbeat and cajole negro delegates to his support, and when some of his supporters were trying to buy the votes of the negroes in the Chicago convention.

"The policy of imposing upon the South from without has broken down," but that policy was in active practice when Theodore Roosevelt, as President, forced from without on Indianola, Miss., a negro postmaster and when he forced upon the city of Charleston, in spite of its unanimous protest, a negro collector of the port.

There is no more amazing piece of political ingratitude than the third term candidate's denunciation of the negro delegates to whom he owed so much, when he said in his Chicago speech, "Colored delegates to those conventions were of a character, not only reflecting discredit upon the Republican party, but reflecting discredit upon their own race." If those negro delegates were so corrupt, that they reflected discredit upon the Republican party and discredit upon their race, they must have been corrupted in the interest of Theodore Roosevelt, because they faithfully supported him and his ideas in every Republican convention until that of last June, where even then some negroes instructed for Taft voted for Roosevelt.

It is true that the policy of imposing Northern ideas on Southern States can no longer be successful, and its abandonment means less political friction in the South between the two races. In the South the thinking white man knows that the third term candidate's attempt to draw the line between the Northern negro and the Southern negro, because the Northern negro is a better citizen is mere buncombe. The only difference between the negro of the North and the South is a differ-

ence in numbers, and the more progressive negroes in the North are not weighed down by an immense mass of ignorant negroes, as are the more progressive negroes of the South. As a matter of fact, the leaders of the

LEAGUE IN SESSION.

National Independent Political League Holding Annual Session.

Special to THE AGE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The National Independent Political League is holding its annual session at Zion Baptist Church. Those on the program for the night sessions include J. R. Clifford, Martinsburg, W. Va.; the Rev. J. Milton Waldron, James L. Neil, both of Washington; George H. White, Elbert W. Moore, both of this city; the Rev. G. R. Waller, Baltimore; Dr. Owen M. Waller, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Capt. W. T. Grant, New Orleans; the Rev. James E. Churchman, Orange, N. J.; the Rev. J. V. Jackson, Jenkintown, N. Y.; the Rev. Byron Gunner, Hillburn, N. Y.; the Rev. R. C. Ransom, editor of the *A. M. E. Review*; the Revs. J. H. Wiley, S. W. Smith, both of Providence, and W. Monroe Trotter, Boston, Mass.

The League will also determine which presidential candidate it will support. The concluding session will be held this Friday night.

The Colored Vaudeville and Benevolent Association will play at Fitzgerald's Auditorium, Atlantic City, July 17. Dates have been secured at the National Theatre, Philadelphia, Holliday Street, Baltimore, and the Lyceum Theatre, Washington, in the order named, for the three succeeding days.

SWORN IN AS JUSTICE.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

NEWARK, N. J., May 8.—Wednesday, May 1, J. H. E. Scotland was sworn in and took the office of Justice of the Peace for the term of five years. At the last term of office Mr. Scotland was re-elected to the office by his constituency of the Second Ward, in which he has resided for the past eighteen years, and having served for five years previously in the office of Justice, he has made many friends among both races, who gave him a handsome majority over his contestants.

Since Justice Scotland has been the document clerk in the office of the County Clerk and representative of the colored voters of Essex County, he has endeavored to do all within his power to bring about an improved feeling of racial respect in public affairs between both races.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT

Colored Presidential Appointees Have Long Talk With Mr. Taft

GUESTS AT WHITE HOUSE

Two Evenings Last Week Spent by President Hearing Complaints and Needs of the Negro.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—For the first time in the history of Presidents, the colored Presidential appointees were invited to the White House on Wednesday evening, January 17, by President Taft, to confer with him upon those questions which most affect the race. The colored appointees themselves asked for the conference, and the President not only cheerfully, but cordially invited them to the White House. For an hour the visitors sat with Mr. Taft in his library and discussed questions important to their race.

At the end of the conference the President invited the appointees to return the following evening to continue the discussion and complying

his cordial invitation they returned until 8 o'clock laid before, with him the complaints of the race as expressed about the country. Messrs. H. Lewis, asst. secy; Ralph W. Ivy; J. C. Nasury; H. Linde; and director of education. The fact that the appointees in either the people expected representatives here, to assist their commissions and their duties, and that they are to their race, duty to him as appointees, failed to properly represent to him just how the race felt upon certain questions, which they believed he should know, and that a heart-to-heart talk ought to prove helpful. The President was told that

the most important things which concerned the race were his Southern policy bearing on Negro appointments in the South, Civil Service discriminations, courts' possible construction of the war amendments and state legislation abridging the rights and privileges of the race; and lynchings.

Discussed Taft's Southern Policy.

It is said that Messrs. Napier, Johnson and McKinlay, as Southern men, opened up the discussion of the Southern policy, and in a strong, earnest manner told the President how their people in the South had been, and are discriminated against because of a wrong interpretation of his policy on the part of white subordinates, and they cited specific cases. Messrs. Lewis and Tyler, Northern appointees, is said to have advised the President just how the colored voters in the Northern States sympathized with their disfranchised brothers in the South, and in an equally strong and earnest manner made a plea for a rule applicable to all men alike without reference to race or color. Each assured the President that their understanding of his inaugural reference to filling offices in the South clearly did not preclude the appointment of Negroes, but that they feared subordinate officials had construed his remarks to mean that under no circumstance whatever could a Negro be appointed to or advanced in office in the South.

President to Investigate Charges.

In the President's reference to the oft-discussed Southern policy, it was clear, to those present, that he had never intended that such a construction should be placed upon it, and cited places in the South where Negro officials were in high favor with the whites, and whose administration of office was honest and highly intelligent.

Mr. Taft gave every evidence of being deeply interested in the race, and of being really desirous of promoting its advancement in every possible way. He left his visitors to believe that his intentions are, that, when all things are equal, the color of a man's skin, nor his nationality shall not weigh against him, and it is reported, he even requested the gentlemen to submit to him specific cases of discriminations because of color, assuring them that he would cause an investigation to be made.

It is learned that Mr. Lewis told the President that the Southern policy, not as he believed the President meant it, but as interpreted and executed by subordinates, which positively precluded the appointment of a colored man in the South under any circumstance, could never be defended by the Negroes now or in any period; that the Negro possessed the same sentiments, feelings, hopes and ambitions possessed by his white brothers beside whom he lived; that with the intelligence possessed by the race, their material progress, it could

never consent to again be a subject race.

Opposed to "Jim Crow" Cars.

The President was clear in his opposition to lynching, and expressed a willingness to pronounce against it. On the matter of "Jim Crow" cars he gave them to understand that he had never been in sympathy with decisions upholding that and he condemned all laws of segregation and suffrage. With the many people that are continually pressing upon a President for solution or action, the dispensing of patronage is always most largely a departmental matter which a President, except in cases of the larger offices, is not cognizant of. And this is more true of President Taft than any previous President because he refuses to play politics in making appointments.

No party of white officials was ever more cordially received, more courteously treated or more attentively listened to by any President, than were these five colored officials by President Taft. After conferring an hour with him on Wednesday evening, the fact that he invited them to return the following evening for a further discussion indicated his interest in the race's welfare, and his desire to know all and to help right wrongs, if any exist. It is said that the conferees urged the President when an occasion presented itself, to restate his Southern policy in language so clear that subordinate officials could have no possible excuse for misconstruing his meaning, and it is believed that he will do so.

Thinks Race Has been Patient.

The President told his visitors that the race had been very patient, and that it was surprising that they had remained patient so long. He gave them to understand that his highest aim was to assist their advancement, and to, if possible, soften any and all asperity existing between the races, without injustice to either race. The interchange of views, the perfectly frank manner with which the five Negro officials presented their people's case, it is believed, touched the President and will work for good. And President Taft has set a new and helpful precedent in calling colored Presidential appointees to the White House to learn how their people feel, and what their people want and need.

The news that Messrs. Lewis, Tyler, Napier, Johnson and McKinlay had held two conferences with President Taft at the White House, on two successive evenings set all colored Washington talking, and the President is being warmly praised for his consideration of the race in holding such a conference.

POLITICS SOUTHERNIZED AT LAST.

It was a long time coming, moving slowly as all large bodies do, but it is here and the Negro must reckon with it in what he says and what he does, it

the white man's friends with it in Mount McGregor, in 1885, when Gen. U. S. Grant sent out the message, one of his last, "Let us have peace!" The politics of the nation have at last become Southernized. The sectional lines in politics have been broken down; the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Confederacy now stand upon equality in public estimation. It is said, and the winds of change are blowing, that the white man sees it the other way. A writer in the Richmond Dispatch says:

Sir: Did you notice the following peculiar facts in connection with the Baltimore convention?

Champ Clark and Underwood are from Kentucky. Woodrow Wilson was born in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Senator Kern is also from the same territory. William Jennings Bryan's father's people were from Culpeper county, and his mother's folks are good old revolutionary stock from Page county. (His grandmother's ancestor was a Lillard of Page.) Mr. Marshall is also of Virginia stock, though several degrees removed again.

Mr. Roosevelt's mother was a Georgian. One of her bridesmaids later married the Rev. Mr. Baker, a Presbyterian minister. Mr. Baker served the Stanton congregation for many years living in the old historical manse in that city.

Long Glade, Va.

It is no longer tolerable to point the finger of scorn at those who wore the Blue and the Gray and the man like Gen. Daniel M. Sickles of New York, who does it, has his venerable beard taken hold of gently and pulled by Col. Roosevelt, whose position he is, with the affectionate remark, "My own mother was a Georgian." So the war of the Rebellion is over; the echoes of it are dying away in the largest pension taxation ever hatched upon a nation, and the three War Amendments, the substantial fruits of the slavery conflict, are ignored by the Southern States, and juggled by the Federal Supreme Court, so that the black freeman, even as the black slave, has the right all before him to make secure his position as a freeman, a man and a citizen. In the night as a free man he has a measureless advantage over the slave man, but he has not the active, aggressive sympathy and support of the larger part of the American people. In large

part he must fight alone.

During the progress of the campaign for Presidential delegates, this Age emphasizes again and again the fact that the Negro and his rights were not subjects of issue of controversy; that the nation had passed on to the consideration of other questions of vital moment; that, in the main, the white people of every section had ceased to think about the Negro and his rights and were concentrating their thought and effort on themselves and their rights. The Negro need not despair; he and his rights are wrapped up in them and their rights of the whole American people, and it is the duty of every citizen to let himself and his rights as others have it and do it.

ENDORSEMENT OF TAFT

BY RACE LEADERS IN NATIONAL CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON

A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION IS FORMED

The League will Meet Annually and Appeal to Congress to Enforce the Constitution of the United States—Strong Resolutions are Adopted.

Special to THE FREEMAN.

Washington, May 2.—At a race conference composed of nearly five hundred delegates held at Galbraith A. M. E. Zion church, Monday and Tuesday, ringing resolutions endorsing President Taft for re-nomination and re-election were adopted.

The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the resolutions suggested by the Afro-American League, to suggest plans for the amelioration of present conditions in the country. During the meeting the question of the attitude of the race in the present contest was brought up and after careful consideration of the issues involved, the delegates who represented every section of the country and every shade of political opinion, decided by an overwhelming vote to work for and vote for the re-nomination and re-election of President Taft.

The organization is to be a permanent one and every year the league will meet in Washington and a direct personal appeal will be made to Congress to enforce the Constitution of the United States.

The committee on resolutions was composed of: W. Calvin Chase, District of Columbia; J. C. Denny, Virginia; J. Louis Taylor, District of Columbia; A. S. Williams, Georgia; and Rev. P. K. Fonville, Pennsylvania.

Resolutions Adopted.

The following resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming majority:

Whereas, We, the representatives of the colored citizens of the United States, representing every state and territory, have assembled at the capitol of this great republic in national conference for the purpose of discussing the best methods to

be adopted to ameliorate the condition of the suffering of millions of our fellow citizens and to indorse and recommend to the suffrages of the colored American race the man who could, in our opinion, best represent all the people, and especially the colored American citizens, in the high office of chief executive of our government, and

Whereas, It is true that some mistakes have been made in dealing with the South, but those mistakes were due to the policy advanced by bad leadership or by men whose selfish ambition was paramount to the rights of the Negro in those states where Jim Crowism, race discriminations and disfranchisement were enacted into laws by Democratic legislatures and for which the Republican party is not responsible, and,

Whereas, The greatest evil which now confronts us, and which if enacted into law would be a menace to our constitutional government, is the Recall of Judges, and

Whereas, Such a doctrine, if it should triumph, would inaugurate retroactive legislation, nothing more or less than the repudiation of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which would take from the Afro-American his vested rights, which have cost millions of lives and rivers of blood, and,

Whereas, It would place into the hands of the Southern oligarchy, a weapon with which to blot out the decisions against peonage which have been rendered under the administration of William Howard Taft, and,

Whereas, If the doctrine of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt should prevail in the Recall of Judges, few Judges would be brave and courageous enough to interpret, construe and uphold the Constitution, and the rights of the Afro-American would be endangered, and,

Whereas, The Southern states which uphold the doctrine of states' rights are daily violating the Amendments to the Constitution, and the people of those states would not hesitate to recall the judges who have convicted and sentenced the violators of the laws against peonage, and,

Whereas, The Thirteenth Amendment, Section 1, declares: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." Section 2: "Congress shall have power to enforce any article by appropriate legislation," and,

Whereas, A Democratic Congress has neither attempted nor will attempt to enforce by appropriate legislation laws against the peonage system, which has been a menace to the colored people in certain Southern states, and the judges who have rendered decisions against this heinous crime would certainly be recalled if the doctrine of the Recall of Judges obtains, and,

Whereas, The last great Amendment to the Constitution is being violated daily, without any effort on the part of Congress to cure the evil, and would be wiped out completely if the doctrine of the Recall of Judges were enacted into law, which Amendment reads:

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation, and,

Whereas, No effort has been made by the Democratic House to enforce this Amendment to the Constitution, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the representatives of 12,000,000 people, warn our fellow citizens against the pernicious doctrine of the Recall, which means second slavery and havoc to the peace of society and to the progress of our government, and the denial of all the vested rights of the colored

American, both political and civil. Be it further

Resolved, That in view of the existing conditions, we hereby endorse William

Howard Taft for renomination as President of the United States and urge upon all patriotic citizens, who believe in good government, to vote for his renomination and re-election. Be it further

Resolved, That this National Congress shall be perpetuated and known as "The National League of American Negroes," organized for their advancement and the protection of their civil and political rights. Be it further

Resolved, That the officers of this League consist of a president, fifteen vice-presidents, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer, chaplain, and an executive committee of fifteen, of which a sub-committee of five shall be appointed and known as the Legal Bureau. This League shall meet once every year at such time as may be designated by the executive committee, in the city of Washington and that each year an appeal shall be made to Congress demanding that the Constitution of the United States shall be enforced, and the appeal may also contain any other matter which may tend to aid the colored American. Be it further

Resolved, That the executive committee shall prepare a constitution and by-laws for the government of the League. Be it further

Resolved, That each state shall organize a subordinate League and elect three delegates to the national league convention to be held under and by virtue of the call of the president, by direction of the executive committee.

The following officers were elected: President, S. L. Corrothers; vice-presidents, Dr. J. H. McMullen, New York; Dr. P. A. Wallace, Pennsylvania; Dr. C. S. Whitted, Rhode Island; Dr. G. W. Johnson, Massachusetts; Rev. J. H. Batcheler, New Jersey; G. L. Johnson, Ohio; J. R. Clifford, West Virginia; Rev. H. J. Callis, Illinois; Bishop G. L. Blackwell, Indiana; Dr. W. H. Young, Tennessee; Walter L. Cohen, Louisiana; Dr. M. D. Lee, South Carolina; Rev. J. B. Colbert, Kentucky; Dr. E. G. Shaw, Missouri; Nick Chiles, Kansas; treasurer, A. P. Prioleau, South Carolina; secretary, Joseph H. Stewart, District of Columbia; corresponding secretary, Dr. D. M. Mickens, Indiana; chairman of the executive committee, W. Calvin Chase, District of Columbia.

The New York Age
July 23-12

TAFT ACKNOWLEDGES DEBT OF GRATITUDE

President Praises the Negro Delegates at Chicago Convention

DISCUSSES RACE ISSUE

Tells Visiting Negroes at White House House Republican Party Has Always Fought for Constitutional Rights.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—In addressing a delegation from the National Civil and Political Negro League in the

East Room of the White House last Friday President Taft publicly acknowledged his debt of gratitude to the Negro delegates to the Republican National Convention pledged and instructed for him, who so loyally stood with the Taft forces at Chicago.

"I want to say to you how much I appreciate your standing firm in my behalf at a time when it was intimated to the country that we could not depend on you. You demonstrated there your appreciation of the accomplishments of the Republican party for your race in the past, and your abiding faith in its future friendships; you stood like a solid rock," the President declared.

Continuing, Mr. Taft said: "The Republican party ought to be maintained because of its useful past and its useful future. It has been the party for the maintenance of the equal rights of the Negro. It has not always succeeded in rounding out those rights in accordance with the letter of the Constitution, but it has accepted the responsibility, and every member of the party who is conscious of what it ought to stand for is ready to continue the fight for your constitutional rights. Recently we have had an agitation concerning an amendment to the Constitution which would affect the guarantees of life, liberty and property that we have all valued so highly, and which have come down to us from our ancestors. The Republican party has set its face like flint against any departure from a strict enforcement of these rights. Understand me, my friends, I don't mean to say that the strict enforcement of those rights has been made possible. We are not perfect. There are a great many defects—among them the defect with respect to the political rights of the Negro in the South. You have not suffered with respect to your property rights, your liberty and your life except possibly in those incidental cases of lynching where prejudice has been excited, but those are comparatively few in number as compared with the 10,000,000 Negroes who are here whose property rights are maintained, whose liberty is maintained, and whose right to the pursuit of happiness is maintained.

Admits Prejudice Exists.

"No one can take your earnings away from you. They are preserved to you whether you work in the South or in the North. That your opportunities are not equal, growing out of race prejudice, I am the last one to deny, and I have the deepest sympathy with you in knowing that you have to go on and encounter the prejudice and live it down by showing that you are useful members of the community, and in compelling those who would not otherwise do so to recognize your usefulness as members of society. That is your problem. You have to work it out. It is hard, I know. It is a great burden, and you have my sympathy in your effort, and in so far as the law can make that eas-

ier for you, in so far as the strict enforcement of your rights may enable you to work out your future, you can depend upon me, and you can depend upon the Republican party, to stand by you. That is what I feel, gentlemen.

"I believe the Republican party, as at present constituted and as it is going to continue to be constituted, is the party to which people of your race should look for help. As the titular head of that party I have no hesitation in promising you every effort, on the part of those who are responsible for the government, to enforce your rights. That is the most I can say. I cannot promise a millennium and I cannot promise that things are going to be better all at once. All I can promise is that we are going to do the best we can to make things better."

TO FIGHT "LILY WHITEISM"

Business and Professional Men of Texas and Oklahoma Organize Political Rights League—Meet at Sherman, Texas, and Draw Up Resolutions.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

SHERMAN, TEX., May 21.—With a view to blotting out "Lily Whiteism" in the South and to bringing the Negro voters of the North and South closer together, the National Negro Political Rights Congress was recently formed here at a meeting of business and professional men from Texas and Oklahoma.

The following resolution was adopted: Whereas, our people in the southern states have been politically ostracized and outraged by the so-called Republican party in the South, and

Whereas, it now appears that the Negro in the South and the brother in the East and North should get together and agree upon some plan of action whereby our united effort will count for good in some direction for the race.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we ask and earnestly impress upon each state in the Union to elect two or more representatives to attend the National Negro Congress to convene in the city of Chicago, during the National Republican Convention, June 17, 1912.

Be it further resolved, that every county in each state organize a Political Rights League.

The signers of the resolution were: Joe Thompson, president, Denison, Tex.; the Rev. J. L. Williams, vice-president, Weatherford, Tex.; Dr. D. W. Porter, secretary, Sherman, Tex.; Prof. W. R. Glenn, corresponding secretary, Muskogee, Okla.; Dr. T. T. McKinney, organizer, Denison, Tex.

SOCIAL JUSTICE. J-2271

"Social Justice" means justice to society and to all individuals making up society. Fair and equal treatment to every man, woman and child, without regard to birth, religion, politics, race or color, is absolutely necessary for the highest development of all men. Equal opportunity, limited only by the individual's ability, capacity and inclination, is inherently necessary in any system of social justice. This means first that all men shall have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. There shall be no discrimination before the law. All men shall have a fair trial; all men shall have right of appeal; all men shall have the power of franchise (even the criminal); all men shall have the right to work; all men shall have the right to consume, to enjoy, as they have the power to produce.

These are fundamental, and come before workingmen's insurance, before old age pensions, before tool users becoming tool owners, etc. Indeed these secondary results of social justice are obtainable only by having the primary expression in equality before the law, and universal franchise.

"Justice" is social only when it affects justly all members of society. If it is for a few, then it is not social justice, but "class justice." So far as the Negro is concerned the present unjust class system of capitalistic "justice" is far better than that Mr. Roosevelt advocates, viz., white men's "social" justice, with Negroes left out.

LILLY WHITES ARE LOSERS

Names of All Candidates Will Go on Louisiana Ballot.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 10.—The Louisiana Supreme Court yesterday reversed the decision of the lower court and ruled against the petition of the republican State Committee the chairman of which sought to force the Secretary of State to leave the names of certain candidates for the State Central Committee off the official ballots. It was a legal battle between the so-called Lilly Whites and the Black and Tans, with the latter victorious.

made 120.

2-11-

1-11-12

Oldest Delegates at Chicago Convention



Right—George W. Gale, delegate from Mississippi, former U. S. Senator 1877-1889. Left—Isaiah T. Montgomery, delegate from Mississippi, only living delegate who supported Grant at Chicago in 1880.

"LILY WHITES" MEET DEFEAT IN LOUISIANA

Supreme Court Decides That Republicans Must Hold Primary

COHEN FACTION WINS OUT

Committeeman Wright and Supporters
Must Now Fight Out Question of Su-
premacy at the Polls.

1-11-12

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—The Supreme Court rendered a decision Tuesday in favor of the old-line Republicans and against the "Lily Whites," holding that a primary election was obligatory. The court orders that the candidates named by Walter L. Cohen be placed on the official ballot.

The decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court is a complete victory for the old-line Republicans, sometimes known as the "Black and Tans," headed by Walter H. Cohen, and means that the attempt of Pearl Wright, the National Committeeman from Louisiana, to put the Republican party in that state in the hands of the "Lily Whites" has completely failed.

Wright did not want the Republican party of the state to hold a pri-

mary election, as he well knows that the Cohen faction will win with ease. He has been working assiduously to prevent a primary election.

The primary law enacted by the State Legislature provides that the various political committees shall meet on the first Tuesday of October before the general election to nominate candidates for the various state offices and elect members of the State Central Committee. The "Lily White" Committee met and issued a call for a primary to be held on January 24, 1912.

After a conference of the old-liners it was decided to enter said primary and accordingly filed notification of candidacy for governor and members of the State Committee with the Secretary of State. The "Lily Whites" likewise filed their notifications with the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State accepted both and published same as the Republican contestants in the primary.

After this publication the "Lily Whites" reconvened their committee on October 31 and declared all of their candidates for members of the State Committee elected, thereby hoping to avoid a primary. They notified the Secretary of State of this action and requested the latter to place all their members on the record as the regular members of the State Central Committee of the Republican party. The Secretary refused to do so. The action of the Secretary of State was approved by the Attorney-General of the State.

Determined to fight Republicans and keep them out of the party primary, opposing them harder than they would Democrats, the "Lily Whites" instituted mandamus proceedings to compel the Secretary of

State to place their nominees as the accredited and duly elected members of the State Central Committee on the record of his office.

FIGHT ON IN VIRGINIA

Negroes Visit President Taft and Register Complaint Against Attempt of Committeemen of Put Party Into Hands of "Lily Whites."

2-22-12

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Negro Republican leaders from Norfolk and other parts of Virginia were on the war path in Washington last Saturday, threatening to do things to the "Lily White" leaders of that State. They went to the White House first and told their grievances to President Taft, who sent them to Representative McKinley, manager of the Taft campaign. Mr. McKinley promptly pulled out his oil can and began the work of quieting the troubled waters.

This business of making the Negro furnish all the votes and giving all the

offices and positions of honor to the white men must stop," declared one of the visitors to the White House. "There are barely enough white Republicans around Norfolk and in other parts of Virginia to fill the Federal offices, and now it is proposed to send twenty-four white men to the Chicago national convention, ignoring the Negro altogether. It is getting so that even in the precinct meetings the Negroes are excluded altogether. Now, we don't propose to stand that. We are going to break over and make trouble, and if they do not give us a square deal we will send twenty-four Negro delegates to Chicago, or, at least, Negro delegates from all the congressional districts except the ninth."

The complaint is not directed against President Taft, the leaders said. He has treated the Negro all right and is regarded as their friend. But they do not want him to give approval to anything like a strictly "Lily White" affair in Virginia or elsewhere in the South, and they are sure he will not do so. The complaint is directed against the Republican leadership in Virginia, which is tending toward making the party there a white man's concern. There was a time when the colored Republican was at least allowed the joy and pleasure of "blowing off" and voting at precinct meetings, but now he is not sent for except on election day.

The delegation was made up of Negro business and professional men. Among them were R. G. L. Paige, lawyer; W. H. C. Brown, lawyer; Dr. G. Jarvis Bowens, physician; C. S. Carter, tailor, and E. M. Canaday, all of Norfolk; Thomas L. Jones and L. M. King, lawyers, of Washington, voting in Vir-

ginia.

Almost the same fight is being made in other southern states, but in some instances the Administration recognizes the "Black and Tan" faction to the exclusion of the "Lily White" brand. Alvah Martin, the Republican National Committeeman of Virginia, lives in Norfolk. Bascom Slemph, the State Chairman, is the Congressional representative of the Ninth District. Both are charged with trying to eliminate the Negro from party affairs there.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S POSITION ON THE NEGRO QUESTION.

We are very sure that President Taft's position on "the Negro Question," as collated in the Washington correspondence of THE AGE, in the issue of May 16, from addresses made at various times and places by the President, proved informing and gratifying to the readers of THE AGE, and especially those of them who believe with us that President Taft deserves to succeed himself in the White House. It is squarely on record as being in favor of "recognizing the value to the State of encouraging the worthy colored man in his ambition to serve his country in times of peace as well as of war," in appointive as well as in civil service offices, and he has a long and creditable score of such appointments to his credit, as originating with him or as hold-overs.

On the vital question of the suffrage, speaking to the North Carolina Society in New York—a bad place for it to be!—President Taft said: "The proposal to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment is utterly impracticable and should be relegated to the limbo of forgotten issues." He said at the time the disfranchising amendment to the Maryland constitution was under consideration by the voters of the State, "It should be voted down by everyone, whether Democrat or Republican, who is in favor of the square deal." And it was voted down.

Speaking of separate car discrimination, President Taft says: "I have never had any sympathy with the 'Jim Crow' car laws which classify and separate fellow-citizens according to their race or color." Of mob writhers he says, "Nothing fills me with more horror and shame than the lynchings prevailing throughout the country generally."

On every question of vital moment affecting their interests as men and citizens and partisans President Taft is on record as the outspoken friend and not the enemy of the colored people. What consideration they get as

men, as citizens, as partisans, depends upon them and not upon President Taft, or upon any other individual in high or low places. The Negro is a man. The constitution so describes him and safeguards his citizenship, and his fellow-citizens so consider him. He has a free hand, then, as others of his fellow-citizens, to claim his own, as a man and citizen, as against all those who would rob him or push him aside.

WALTERS AND WOOD MAKE UP

Age 9-12-12

Bishop Said to Have Taken Tammany Man in the Fold for Sake of Harmony—Departments Now Filled with Wood Men Which Has Made Followers of Bishop Walters Angry.

Judge Robert H. Hudspeth, a member of the National Democratic Committee, and who has charge of the special bureau for work among colored voters in the Presidential campaign, is having a time of it trying to placate the warring colored factions working in the interest of Woodrow Wilson. When Robert N. Wood was put off the Executive Committee some weeks ago by Bishop Walters, Judge Hudspeth thought his troubles had ended with the colored brother; but he now finds they have just begun. Bishop Walters has been induced to form another alliance with Wood, which has aroused the wrath of his loyal followers.

A red-hot fight is now promised between the Wilson Democrats and the Tammany Democrats for control of the National Colored Democratic League. When Robert N. Wood was deposed as chairman of the Executive Committee it was thought that the Wilsonites had the upper hand. A suit of offices was rented in the Victoria-Grand apartments at Lenox avenue and 138th street, and not a Tammany man participated in the running of the campaign until this week.

Bishop Walters was persuaded to put Wood back as chairman of the Executive Committee, and the work of the heads of the various departments was decided as to provide places for several of Wood's adherents. From present indications, instead of promoting harmony by this new arrangement Bishop Walters has merely created a situation which means the disintegration of the organization which has been built up by the National Colored Democratic League.

Bishop Says He is in Control.

Bishop Walters maintains that he is still in control and says he is now being ably assisted by Robert N. Wood, who has retracted some advance statements he was supposed to have said against the Bishop. James H. Howard becomes vice-chairman of the Executive Committee, and Counselor James L. Curtis is secretary of the Executive Committee, his old position.

The other appointments are: Counselor Alfred B. Cosey, chairman Bureau of Speakers and Meetings; Thomas

Wallace Swan, chairman Bureau of Publicity; Cornelius A. Hughes, chairman Printing Committee; James D. Carr, chairman Literary Committee, and Counselor F. Q. Morton, chairman Committee on organization. A. H. Underdown, sergeant-at-arms.

Executive Committee: Robert N. Wood, chairman; James H. Howard, vice-chairman; James L. Curtis, secretary; Alexander Walters, Arthur W. Branham, Francis H. Warren, S. Dougless Russell, George C. Clement, Allen A. D'Honey, N. B. Clark, Sully James, Alfred B. Cooley, H. J. Brown, Frederick L. McGee, Leon H. Johnson, W. T. Scott, R. W. Williams, J. T. Green, Wesley L. Young, A. H. Underdown, A. E. Manning, John H. Slaughter, Sumner Larke, James D. Carr, Thomas W. Swann, Cornelius A. Hughes, F. Q. Morton.

ROOSEVELT'S NEGRO

LINE PUZZLES HILLES

Looks Upon Wilson as Man
Taft Must Defeat.

TARIFF WILL BE ISSUE

Wilson has Emphasized it and
Fight for Presidency is
Outlined.

Mont Adm 8-15-12

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—"We regard our enemy in this campaign as the ancient enemy—the Democratic party," declared Chairman Hilles, of the Republican National Committee here today. "and we recognize Mr. Wilson as the man we will have to defeat to re-elect President Taft."

"Our friends," he said, "think that the tariff will be the issue in this campaign. Mr. Wilson has emphasized the tariff question, and I am inclined to think that the fight for the Presidency will center about that issue."

Questioned about his views of Colonel Roosevelt's attitude on the negro question, Mr. Hilles said:

"I really don't know what Mr. Roosevelt's ideas are on that subject. I don't understand them and I think few others do."

"Of the 375,000 negro voters in the North, 200,000 were born in the South. If Mr. Roosevelt bars the Southern negro because he says the Southern negro is corrupt, then what of the 200,000 Southern negroes now residing in the North. I don't see where he draws the line."

77 in York Age
7-11-12

THE NEW

WILSON AND THE NEGRO.

THE NEW YORK AGE does not see how it will be possible for a single self-respecting Negro in the United States to vote for Woodrow Wilson. He was born in Virginia and lived a good part of his life in Georgia and Alabama. Both by inheritance and absorption, he has most of the prejudices of the narrowest type of Southern white people against the Negro. This is a bold assertion, but we can prove it.

While Mr. Wilson was president of Princeton University he stated that it was the policy of Princeton to keep Negroes out of that institution. As a result of his policy and influence, Princeton is the one large institution in a Northern State that closes its doors against Negroes.

This is not all. Everyone knows that without the vote of the Negro people in the State of New Jersey Mr. Wilson could have never been elected governor. In spite of the fact that his election as governor was due to the Negro vote, he has not by a turn of the finger recognized a single Negro in New Jersey since he has been Governor. He has treated the race in New Jersey as if they were foreigners and outcasts.

It is reported on seemingly good authority that when a delegation of colored people called to see him soon after he was inducted into the office of Governor to request him to retain a colored man who had been messenger in the Governor's office for a number of years, Mr. Wilson told the committee of colored people that he would retain the colored man not because of their political influence but because the man was a "good darky."

We do not believe that even Bishop Walters can find a single thread upon which to hang an excuse for supporting a man like Woodrow Wilson. Certainly, no Negro, let us hope, can support such a man unless that Negro has lost all sense of manhood and is out for the dollar pure and simple.

Further than this, it is known that an active and strong group of colored people hung around the Democratic convention in Baltimore seeking to get the Democrats to put a line or two in their platform regarding the rights of the Negro. The convention absolutely refused to recognize this committee or to put a single word in the platform regarding our race. Under all the circumstances, it seems to us that it is perfectly clear that the Negro in the United States cannot support Woodrow Wilson without proving a traitor to himself and to his race.

Even if Mr. Wilson were, as an individual, inclined to recognize the Negro, he could not do so for the reason that the people who are responsible for Mr. Wilson's nomination are against the Negro. Mr. Wilson is dependent for his nomination upon such men as Vardaman, Tillman and a host of other men of this character. Besides all this, Mr. Wilson's chief manager, Mr. McComb, is an Arkansas white man who, of course, has no use for the Negro.

In spite of all these facts, we dare say that even a few weak, a few bootlicking Negroes will be going around the country at so much per month trying to inveigle the colored people into voting the Democratic ticket.

RECOGNITION IS WANTED

BY NEGROES IN POLITICS

Complaint is Made Against

"Lily White" Republicans

FULL ADMISSION ASKED

Effort is Made to Find Out Respective
Attitudes of Taft And Roose-
velt In The Coming
election.

BY ALFRED J. STOVER.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Through letters and by personal visits to the

various headquarters of the Republican Presidential candidates prominent negroes have for the past several weeks been trying to find out what if any recognition is going to be given the black man. They have been complaining that practically every movement being made by the party, from the Ohio, Garfield and McKinley, as the stump orators would put it, is being engineered by "lily whites" and that there is no chance of that sort of action to suit the notions of the colored folks.

They are known to have pointed to the fact that negro delegates to National Republican conventions appear to be going out of fashion and to have thrown out the hint that perhaps it might be a good idea if the voters of that race should make it a point to forget to go to the polls in large numbers in Northern and Western States next November.

Ought to Oppose Colonel.
On account of the action of former President Roosevelt in summing, dismissing from the United States army whole companies of negro soldiers stationed at Brownsville, the supporters of President Taft have been figuring that the negroes naturally ought to oppose the Colonel and throw their influence to Mr. Taft.

It is understood that a list was given some of the Republican leaders in the South that it would be a good stroke of policy to elect a considerable number of delegates from that section to the Chicago convention, but the advice has not been followed far enough to satisfy the administration people. They know to a certainty that the negro hasn't any show in the North to elect men of their race as delegates to the convention, but if it could be arranged in the South it would be used as an argument in the North that the "slandered party" had not turned its back completely on the "colored brother."

Considerable alarm is felt at Taft headquarters over reports from the South that delegates are being elected in certain districts without being notified down with instructions for the White House candidate. Telegrams and letters bringing the information "although we are not prejudiced nevertheless we are for Taft and will so vote in the convention" are not satisfying to Major McKinley and his assistants. They would much rather get information to the effect that the delegates had been "carefully instructed" for experience in previous campaigns, cause the fear to arise that there is a probability that uninstructed delegates after getting to a convention are in danger of being "monkeyed with."

Which Will Control.

It is a question right now as to which faction will be in control of the National Republican Committee at the time of the meeting of the convention in Chicago. The Taft supporters claim they will be beyond any doubt, but the other fellows dispute it. The latter not only insist that within the past few weeks enough members of the committee have switched to make the committee anti-Taft, but that other changes will be announced between now and the assembling of the delegates to the Chicago convention.

From all accounts money is going to do some tail talking at that gathering. Already you can hear reports to the effect that the backers of Roosevelt are throwing money around recklessly, and the question is being freely asked in Washington, "Who

can be putting up the big sums being spent in the interest of the Roosevelt candidate?" Such queries come chiefly from those who are opposed to the movement in behalf of the nomination of the Ex-President.

If these statements are true there ought to be great "good pickings" for Republican delegates not above "being seen" before they determine in their minds how their votes should be cast in the Chicago "roundup." The prediction is that whichever side finds itself in control of the National Committee the "steam roller" will be worked for all it is worth at the Chicago convention and that is right up to be a determining factor with Taft and Roosevelt in anything like an almost evenly-matched contest.

When it comes to raising money for political purposes, Congressman McKinley of Illinois, head and front of the Taft organization here, is not looked upon as a slouch. In years gone by he has been a handy man at that business. From all accounts, his organization is not suffering from the lack of funds.

There's "Brother Charlie."
Then, too, there's "Brother Charlie" Taft, out in Cincinnati. He confessed to having put up a big sum to aid in the election in 1908 of the present occupant of the White House, and Myron T. Herrick, recently appointed Ambassador to France, is reported to have contributed a large amount to be used in keeping Ohio in line this year for the President. Strange as it may sound gossip in political and legislative circles has it that Mr. Taft is being pushed hard even in his own State of Ohio. Even so far as Ohio and Roosevelt newspapers as The New York Herald in a recent poll of states for Ohio down as likely to elect an delegation to the Chicago convention even divided between the President and the "Greatest Boy Colonel."

The fact that Mr. Taft felt it necessary to go to Ohio last week and make an indirect appeal to the people to stand by him is regarded by many Republicans who are supporting him as a confession that things are not running so well in the Buckeye State. Senator Dixon and several Republicans identified with him in managing the Roosevelt contest are claiming that the Colonel will more than break even in Ohio. If that proves true the prediction is made that former Senator and Vice President Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana will be brought out as an alternative candidate for the Presidency in the hope that he may fall in line to the Taft strength in the event the former decides to quit the race. There is a most persistent rumor that Mr. Taft will withdraw unless he secures a big lead over Roosevelt, but denied of course by the managers of the Taft campaign who insist that their candidate will be in at the finish.

GREEN AND JACKSON WIN.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE

CHICAGO, Ill., April 16.—Edward D. Green was renominated for the Legislature by the Republicans by a large majority at the primary election held here last week. Maj. R. R. Jackson was nominated for Senator in the Third Senatorial District, receiving 5,961 votes and leading the ticket by 1,351 votes. His nearest rival received 4,610 votes. Hundreds of white Republicans voted for Maj. Jackson.

Pres. Taft Looks Out for Discharged Negro Soldier

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—By an executive order of President Taft, Mingo Sanders, who was a sergeant of the negro infantry and discharged without honor for participation in the Brownsville riots, today became a messenger in the classified service and went to work at the Interior Department at \$79 a month. Recently Sanders took part as a spellbinder in the Ohio primary fight between President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt.

Representative Rodenburg, of Illinois, said today he would introduce in the House next week a bill to reinstate Sanders in the army and permit his retirement at once. When discharged, Sanders had served twenty-six years and after another year's service would have been entitled to retirement at two-thirds pay and allowance. Mr. Rodenburg says later he will introduce a bill for the reinstatement of all the innocent soldiers discharged for participation in the Brownsville affair.

TO SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

Just now, throughout the country, the Negroes who have been elected to the Chicago Convention as delegates are being closely watched. The report has gone out that these delegates can be bought; that they are on the market; that all of them have their price.

Without entering into the political phase of the question as to whom these delegates are going to vote for, we want to urge each man who goes as a delegate to Chicago, to remember that his race is on trial and that not one of them will accept a cent of money for his vote.

It is well known that THE AGE is supporting President Taft and means to support him to the end. Colored delegates, like others, have a right to vote for whom they please, and we hope that the majority of them will vote for President Taft, but under no circumstances should they be tempted to sell their vote.

The Negro delegates have a chance to make a new record and a strong winning reputation for the race. They should expose any man in high place or low place who attempts to bribe them. They should let the world know in no uncertain way that any person insults them who offers to buy them and that they are not for sale. Let the white man sell his vote but the Negro never. We hope that every Negro delegate

REORGANIZE IN KINGS

Colored Democrats of Brooklyn Meet and Elect Wesley L. Young Leader—New Officers Chosen Because of Factional Differences.

The United Colored Democracy of Kings County has reorganized, and at a meeting of the executive board, held at 2 Fleet street, Brooklyn, the following officers were chosen: Wesley L. Young, leader; Charles R. Smith, president; W. H. Ellison, first vice-president; Archie B. Davis, second vice-president; W. H. M. Johnson, secretary; T. B. Smith, assistant secretary; P. H. Wilson, treasurer; Walter Kelly, sergeant-at-arms; Thomas M. Depeyster, assistant sergeant-at-arms.

The choice of Wesley L. Young as leader of the United States Colored Democracy of Kings is said to have been a happy selection, as he is well liked by the colored Democrats of Brooklyn and has been an untiring worker in the ranks of the United Colored Democracy of Kings County for twenty years.

The organization found it necessary to elect new officers owing to factional trouble that cropped up during the recent primaries.

RIDICULE BLEASE

Legislators Refuse to Consider His Message Seriously and Have Most of It Expunged from the Record—Language Used by Executive Objected To.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Jan. 16.—The members of the South Carolina Legislature put Gov. Blease in a ridiculous light last Friday by poking fun at his message and turning down all but a small part of the executive's ambitious literary effort. The report on the message, presented to the house, recommended that all but the first two paragraphs of Gov. Blease's message be expunged from the record on the ground that the style and language in which the document was couched was such that self-respect forbade that a dignified body should permit it to become a part of the record of its acts.

Gov. Blease made an attack on the press and the Negro, upholding lynching and protesting against white women teaching colored children in South Carolina.

During the course of his speech last Thursday evening before the mass meeting of the National Civil and Political League, Senator W. O. Bradley, of Kentucky, exhibited a solid gold watch, presented to him by his colored friends while he was Governor of Kentucky. He told his hearers he valued the gift so highly that he never parted with it, and when he died he would ask his son to wear it as a memento of the sacred sentiment it represented—the gratitude of oppressed people he had delighted to serve. Senator Bradley is a Republican of the old school, and is one of the few men in Congress who are proud to be known as friends of the Negro race.

"LILY WHITES" ROUTED.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

FLORENCE, S. C., May 7.—W. T. Andrews and J. R. Levy are busy stamping out "Lily Whiteism" in South Carolina and have so routed the "Lily Whites" that they have called off their state convention. The anti-"Lily White" faction stands eleven Negroes and seven whites, with Messrs. Andrews and Levy as delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention.

Special to THE FREEMAN.

The proper use of the ballot at the polling places Tuesday was more than gratifying. The keen interest that the thinking men of the race are taking in the issues that the political bosses each year are putting up to the voters, such as the special school tax, garbage laws, street lighting, water and others, in which we are all interested as tax payers, especially in the Negro districts in the old city, were carried at the polls Tuesday, and we all should be proud of it. The ordinance to regulate the saloons and cafes met its Waterloo, as it should have. Where can the workingman go with his family when not on duty? Why don't the masses give better support to the Negroes who

Louisiana "Lily Whites" Elect Dead Man Upon The Committee

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 26.—

In their zeal to defeat the so-called "Black and Tan" faction in Wednesday's Republican State primary for the Governorship and membership on the State Central Committee, the "Lily Whites" overlooked the name on the ballots of F. R. Tanneret, who has been dead six months, and he was elected to the committee. The opposition is talking of filing a protest.

"How white citizens could be induced to vote for a dead man is more than I can account for," said Walter L. Cohen, leader of the "Black and Tans" yesterday. "How far his victory will count in the final result will be shown after we file a protest. We have other kicks coming, too. A commissioner appointed by us at one poll was made to imbibe a little too freely, and the result was that when counting time came Mr. Commissioner was under the table somewhere," continued Cohen. "The counting was proceeding just as rapidly. When we discovered this we attempted to witness the count, but were told that we couldn't enter the poll, and one can imagine the kind of a deal that was handed us."

DEMOCRATS KICK OVER THE TRACES

Insanity of Southerners on Negro Question Gives Leaders Trouble

LINE DRAWN AT BANQUET

Radicals' Opposition to Negroes at Clark Celebration Causes Speaker Much Embarrassment

FIGHT ON L ISABLED SOLDIER

Rodenberry of Georgia Tells Representatives He Would Not Deliberately Vote to Give a "Nigger" \$24.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Messrs. Clark, Underwood and the conservative Democrats of the House are experiencing much difficulty keeping the radical Democrats from kicking over the traces on the Negro question. The conservative Democrats are making a strong bid for the colored vote, and are financing a monthly magazine which is devoted to showing the Negro why he should support the Democratic ticket. Besides, several Negroes, known as field agents, are being sent in debatable states to crystallize Democratic sentiment among the Negro voters.

Despite the attempt of the Clark-Underwood Democrats to keep many Southern Democrats, who are insane on one question only—the Negro question—from cutting a hog, the radicals just could not help from breaking out on two occasions the past week. Speaker Clark was greatly embarrassed on his sixty-second anniversary when the Southern statesmen objected to the advertisement appearing in a Washington paper urging every man, woman and child without regard to creed or color to attend the celebration at Convention Hall. The protests of

the Southerners against having Negroes at "a celebration of the people" made it necessary for Speaker Clark to draw the color line.

Democrats Prejudiced Even Against Blind Soldier.

The conservatives were again given trouble last Friday when the Soldiers' Pension bill was up in the House of Representatives. The incident showed that the majority of Democrats had not changed on the Negro question, despite the repeated assertions of Bishop Walters and others that the Negro was being received by Democracy with open arms. Since the incident the Negroes who have been zealously pushing the beams of the various Democratic aspirants for the Presidency have been trying to explain why a mania for preaching race discrimination were not kept in captivity.

One of the items in the Soldiers' Pension bill reads as follows: "The name of Albert Barfield, alias Albert Pond, late of Company C, Twenty-fourth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving." This colored soldier is badly disabled.

Congressman Ansberry moved that "twenty-four be struck out and 'thirty' inserted in lieu thereof, saying: 'I desire to call the attention of the committee to the fact that this man, evidently a colored soldier, is suffering from curvature of the spine, partial paralysis, and total blindness. In my opinion he should be paid \$30 per month.'"

This statement of Congressman Ansberry brought Congressman Roddenberry, of Georgia, a Democrat, to his feet, who moved to strike out the whole paragraph, saying: "So far as this gentleman from Georgia (meaning himself) is concerned, so long as I am a member of Congress, I will not willfully, knowingly, and deliberately vote to give a nigger \$24." The position taken by Congressman Roddenberry has satisfied many colored men that the Southern Democrats do not want colored support, and that the little band of colored Democrats who are hanging around the Democrats' money till are not wanted.

BISHOP WALTERS DEPOSES WOOD

Democrats Engage in Bitter Fight for Control

FACTIONAL WAR IS ON

N. Y. Age 8-8-12
Executive Committee of National Colored Democratic League Removes Wood as Chairman

MARSHALL LEAVES IN A HUFF

Walters Faction Claims Wood-Marshall Alliance Had Been Formed to Run Democratic End of Campaign.

As the result of a bitter fight for control of the National Colored Democratic League, which Bishop Alexander Walters, of the guiding spirit, Robert N. Wood, leader of the United Colored League of New York City, was removed as a member of the Executive Committee of the league Monday evening. Not a dissenting vote was recorded when the motion was put to remove Wood. Napoleon B. Marshall of Washington, D. C., who was charged by the supporters of Bishop Walters of forming an alliance with Wood to capture the working machinery of the organization, abruptly left the meeting Monday evening after the local Democratic leader had been deposed.

The work of the Walters faction in removing Wood as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Colored Democratic League is the seedling of a factional fight which has been waging between the rival forces since the Baltimore Convention. The following paragraph, saying: "So far as this gentleman from Georgia (meaning himself) is concerned, so long as I am a member of Congress, I will not willfully, knowingly, and deliberately vote to give a nigger \$24." The position taken by Congressman Roddenberry has satisfied many colored men that the Southern Democrats do not want colored support, and that the little band of colored Democrats who are hanging around the Democrats' money till are not wanted.

Wood Issues Call for Meeting.

As chairman of the Executive Committee, Robert N. Wood issued a call for a meeting of the committee to be held Monday afternoon at Odd Fellows' Hall, 31 W. 138th street. Bishop Walters heard rumors that Wood and Marshall had formed a combination to cause him trouble, and he summoned his friends on the committee from various States. Those who found it impossible to come to New York sent their proxies.

When Wood arrived at Odd Fellows' Hall Monday afternoon quite a large representation of the committee had gathered in pursuance to his call. He did not remain long, and left the hall without calling the meeting to order. The committeemen say that after counting noses Wood found that Bishop Walters was in full control and concluded the best thing for him to do was to leave.

The meeting was called to order by James H. W. Howard of Pennsylvania. Those present were: Bishop Alexander Walters and James L. Curtis of New York; James H. W. Howard and Charles L. Barnes of Pennsylvania; N. B. Clark of Virginia; A. H. Underdown and Napoleon B. Marshall of Washington, D. C.; A. E. Manning of Indiana; A. B. Cooley of New Jersey; Thomas Wallace Swann of Illinois and Peter J. Smith of Massachusetts. Bishop Walters had the proxies of S. Douglass Russell of Oklahoma, Sully Jaymes of Ohio, A. H. De Honey of West Virginia, John L. Slaughter of Wisconsin, Francis H. Warren of Michigan, George C. Clements of North Carolina.

Adopts Resolution of Confidence.

The first piece of important business transacted by the committee was the adoption of the following resolution by a unanimous vote, which were presented by Counselor James L. Curtis:

WHEREAS, There are certain rumors floating through the intelligence of malicious and irresponsible demagogues designed to create dissension and schisms within the ranks of the National Colored Democratic League with the evident purpose of making an inquiry to the Democratic cause in the present campaign.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the members of the Executive Committee of said league in meeting assembled on the 30th day of August 1912, at Odd Fellows' Hall, 31 W. 138th street, New York City, hereby propose a vote of confidence in and allegiance to all the officers of the National Colored Democratic League, fulfilling their functions as chairmen of the various branches of the league.

The removal of R. N. Wood as a member of the Executive Committee of the league was a subject which caused a number of members to leave the meeting. Bishop Walters, who was present, said that he was not in a position to call the meeting to order.

Publicity, and A. B. Cooley chairman of the Committee on Speakers and Public Meetings.

As the Walters faction is in complete control, there will be no change in the make-up of the Campaign Committee, which is composed of James L. Curtis, chairman; James A. Ross, vice-chairman; Clifford W. Plummer, A. B. Cooley, S. A. T. Watkins, F. L. McGhee, E. G. Haynes, L. A. Jordan and J. H. W. Howard.

SIDE-STEP RESOLUTION

Roosevelt Convention Fails to Put in Platform Sentiments Favoring Equal and Political Rights for Negro.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BALTIMORE, Md. (N. Y. Age.)—Maryland Roosevelt third convention sidestepped the question of the adoption of a plank in the party platform favoring equal political and civil rights for the Negro, by referring it to the delegation that will cast the state's vote for Roosevelt at the national convention that will be held in Chicago next week.

When the committee on resolutions offered the declaration of the Roosevelt adherents in Maryland, John W. Rich, chief clerk in the legal department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and one of the best-known colored men in the State, offered resolutions which would commit the Maryland followers of the Colonel against disfranchisement and other race prescriptive measures. After some debate in which a number of white and colored delegates participated, the resolutions were disposed adversely.

The Rich resolution which failed of adoption read:

Whereas, the plain people of this state, believing as they do, that the political conditions as they now exist in this country, are responsible to a great extent for the high cost of living and their inability to procure the bare necessities of life, they have determined so far as in their power lie, to bring about a radical change in the management of the economic affairs of this country, and to that end are about to form a national progressive party; and

Whereas, the formation of such a party, its very foundation should be based upon the principles of honesty and justice to all mankind, a guarantee of full protection under the Constitution to all its citizens at home and abroad, and a fair and impartial trial at the bar of justice; therefore

Be It Resolved, That we, the Maryland progressives, deplore the practice of expediency on the part of some of the people of this country to nullify the provisions of the Constitution of the land, and deny to a large number of our citizens an equal opportunity in the race of life.

That we condemn such laws that have been enacted from time to time that increase prejudice and take away from any American citizen the full enjoyment of equal civil and political rights.

CONTENDED FOR NEGRO.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 8.—The Negroes of the Southwest section regard Gen. Powell Clayton, Arkansas member of the Republican National Executive Committee, as perhaps the strongest friend they have in all matters touching their political rights. For 45 years and more General Clayton and members of his family have stood for the full manhood rights of the Negro. He has worked during all this time with such leaders of the Negro race as J. E. Bush and others of that character in this locality. His voice in behalf of the Negro has rung out clearly, and there has never been any equivocation in his position.

with reference to these rights.

At a recent meeting of the Republican National Executive Committee Gen. Clayton opposed the change in the rule of apportionment and based his objection primarily upon the injustice which would be inflicted upon the Negroes, not only in the South, but of the entire country by having the seal of approval placed upon their disfranchisement by Democratic legislators. He scored the "rank injustice of supplementing Democratic disfranchisement of American citizens in the South by corresponding disfranchisements in our conventions."

Continuing, Gen. Clayton said, "In this connection, I am able to show in round numbers, based upon the census of 1910, the Negro population in some of our Northern and doubtful States, namely, Massachusetts, 28,000; Connecticut, 15,000; New York, 134,000; New Jersey, 90,000; Pennsylvania, 194,000; Ohio, 111,000; Indiana, 160,000; Illinois, 109,000; Missouri, 157,000; Kansas, 55,000; Maryland, 232,000; total, about 295,000.

"The colored people of these and other States would be more than human if they did not resent at the polls such rank injustice, which, together with what their brothers in the South are enduring, would seem to justify them in making terms with the party into whose keeping their rights seem already to have been relegated.

"The efforts to change the rule of apportionment do not appear to have originated with the Republican masses, nor even with the local conventions that appoint delegates, but with the delegates themselves."

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY IN THE SOUTH.

The full truth regarding the action of the Progressive Party as bearing upon the Negro has never been brought to the surface.

Mr. Roosevelt's recent editorial in the *Outlook* expresses his own views and wishes in regard to the Negro in rather a mild and talking form. But Mr. Roosevelt's words are one thing and the action of his friends and supporters in the South are quite another thing. Besides, those who are acting in the interests of Mr. Roosevelt in the South give it as their opinion that they are acting under his direction. As long as this is true, of course, the Negro in the North cannot be tempted into the support of Mr. Roosevelt, whose plain talk means to disregard the rights of the Southern Negro in the South.

To the many who do not know, it is well known that Mr. John M. Parker of New Orleans, the charge of Mr. Roosevelt's friends in the South, Mr. Parker, who is known in so many circles as a "white man's party" in the

U. S. COURT IN "BLACK BELT."

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE

Washington, D. C., June 4.—Mississippi is to have a Federal Court in the "Black Belt." It will be located at Clarksdale, the home of Charles Banks, through whose efforts Mississippi is to get another Federal Court. In the past those in the "Black Belt" have been compelled to go to the Hill counties in the Vardanian stronghold. Both the colored and white citizens are grateful to Mr. Banks for his activity in having Congress pass a measure favoring the establishing of a Federal Court at Clarksdale. President Taft was heartily in favor of the measure, which he signed at once.

Mr. Parker gave the white men who organized the new party in Mississippi but only white men were to be let into the convention.

Secondly: When the new party was organized in Georgia, the meeting was held in a white hotel where no Negroes were permitted to enter.

Thirdly: Because no white man would take up the matter of organizing the Progressive party in South Carolina, no convention was held in that state at all, and no delegates sent to Chicago. A number of clean, able colored men like Mr. W. T. Andrews and Dr. Levy offered to lead the movement in South Carolina. But they were soon told by Senator Dixon and others that they were not acceptable because they were black, notwithstanding their high character. The poorest and most characterless white man in South Carolina would have been permitted to have organized the party, and to have gone to Chicago as a representative, but the highest type of colored men in South Carolina were turned down simply because the leaders of the Progressive party are bent on making it a white man's party in the South and equally bent on deceiving the Negro in the North.

The Progressive party suffers, again because it does not understand the character of the colored people. Mr. J. K. Glead, for example, is in charge of the interests of this party in New York. But Mr. Glead has only recently come here from Texas, and being a newcomer has scarcely had time to become a voter. In charge of the interests of the colored people in the North he is a mere joke. So long as Mr. Glead lived in Texas, of course he was "incompetent or venal" but as soon as he comes to New York, according to Mr. Roosevelt's interpretation, he becomes a decent colored voter.

The fact is that the Progressive party so far as the colored man is concerned is proceeding upon a false basis, and it will have to "square" itself before it can make much progress with the Negro or with anybody else.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

XII—The Great Democratic Split 6-7-2

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN. Mont 2d ed

The only national convention of one of the principal political parties that resulted in a serious split and the consequent nomination of two candidates for president was the Democratic convention of 1860. True, the Barnburner defection from the Democratic convention of 1852 defeated the party that year, and there were serious divisions in both Democratic and Republican conventions in 1876, but the only actual split was that of 1860.

Slavery in the territories was the whole issue. Thomas Jefferson, a Virginia slaveholder, wrote into the Northwest Territory Ordinance, the provision that that territory should be forever free of slavery. The Wilmot Proviso, written by Judge Pickens of Maine, Democratic, using the exact language of Jefferson, kept slavery on the Atlantic Coast. The whole question was compromised in 1820, and again in 1850, by Henry Clay. In 1854 Douglas, assisted by President Pierce, obtained the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and the whole question of the extension of slavery was reopened.

The Democrats now had come to the parting of the ways. The South held that the territories were federal and belonged as much to the slave States as to the free, and that until they became States, the federal Constitution was their only law. The Constitution permitted slavery by its silence, and this theory would make them slave territories. The North held that Congress could legislate slavery out of a territory but could not legislate it in. The territories must be free. Douglas took the middle ground and declared in favor of "Popular Sovereignty," that is, permitting the people of a territory to decide the slavery question for themselves. This the opposition sneered at as "Squatter Sovereignty."

The Democratic platform of 1856 declared in favor of a policy of non-interference on the part of Congress. In 1860 non-interference was not popular with either side. The Democratic national convention met at Charleston on April 23. It was the only national convention ever held south of the Potomac. There were full delegations from all the States and contesting delegations from Illinois and New York. From Illinois there were Douglas and anti-Douglas delegations, and from New York the Hards and Softs, the Softs being favorable to Douglas and the Hards to the Southern view.

The National Committee, following the precedent established at Cincinnati four years before, when for the first time a National Committee attempted to pass on contested delegations, undertook in advance of the meeting of the convention to decide both these contests. The Douglas men controlled a majority of the committee, and, as always has been the case,

they settled both contests in favor of Douglas. This probably was right in the case of Illinois, but in New York the hard delegates had been elected in the districts, while the Softs, who were seated, had been chosen at a State convention under circumstances of doubtful regularity. But, being Douglas men, they were seated. Against this action the Southern delegates protested and, as soon as the convention was organized, an angry debate was precipitated on this question.

It was evident that Douglas had a much larger support than any other candidate, and therefore the Southerners essayed first to fix the platform to suit themselves. Aided by California and Oregon, the Southerners got control of the committee on resolutions and reported a platform. This was not done until the fifth day of the convention, four days having been taken up by the contests. Two days of fierce debate followed, and then the whole question was recommended to the committee on resolutions. That same day the committee reported back a platform taking the extreme Southern view of the question of slavery in the territories. A minority report was made reaffirming the Cincinnati platform of 1856 and pledging the Democratic party to abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on questions of constitutional law. General B. F. Butler of Massachusetts offered a second minority report, which was the Cincinnati platform of 1856, verbatim. The Butler platform was elected by 198 to 102. The other minority platform was then substituted for the majority report by a vote of 163 to 135.

The vote was then taken on the minority platform, and all of it was adopted except that part pledging the party to abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court, which was defeated. This was the beginning of the end. Robert Toombs of Georgia, in an impassioned speech, accused the Northern Democrats of temporizing with the Abolitionists, and, under the spur of his bitter denunciation, several Northern Democrats arose and denounced the institution of slavery as wicked. Then the final vote was taken, and the platform favored by the Douglas men was adopted almost unanimously.

The Alabama delegation then announced that it had been instructed not to waive the issue, and, as the convention had not accepted the Southern doctrine, they were compelled to withdraw. Mississippi, Florida and Texas, the majority of the delegations from Louisiana, South Carolina, and a part of those from Arkansas, Delaware and North Carolina followed. On the next day a majority of the Georgia delegates also withdrew. Forty-five votes having withdrawn, this left the convention with only 278 votes instead of 293. But the convention was loyal to the Democratic

traditions both of the electoral apportionment and the two-thirds rule, and it decided that two-thirds of a full convention, which is 262 votes, should be necessary for a choice. This precedent was followed in 1896 at Chicago when the "Gold" Democrats, for the first time refused to vote.

Then the balloting for president began. Mr. Douglas had a majority of the delegates voting, but never even a simple majority of the full convention strength, much less the necessary two-thirds. Fifty-seven ballots were taken, the Douglas vote falling between 145 and 152. The Southerners supported R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, James Guthrie of Kentucky, and Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, that same Johnson who was four years later to be the Republican nominee for vice president and to become president on Lincoln's death. On every ballot General B. F. Butler of Massachusetts voted for Jefferson Davis of Mississippi.

On May 2, after ten days of fruitless endeavor, the convention adopted a resolution to adjourn to meet in Baltimore on June 18. Many delegates at the time remarked that this was the anniversary of Waterloo.

In the meantime the Southern delegates who had withdrawn from the convention met in another hall in Charleston and organized as a national convention. They adopted as a platform the majority report that had been made by the Committee on Resolutions of the National Convention. After four days of speech-making they adjourned to meet in Richmond on June 11. When they did assemble on that day they at once adjourned until June 21.

The regular convention reassembled in Baltimore on June 18. The chairman, Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts, at the very beginning threw the convention into confusion by declaring that the adoption of the platform as made at Charleston was subject to reconsideration. Three whole days were spent in filling the vacancies from the southern states. In some cases the original delegates applied for readmission and from nearly every state there were contesting delegations.

These contests were, as at Charleston, decided in favor of the Douglas delegates. When all the Douglas delegates had been seated the anti-Douglas men saw that Douglas would be nominated, and that they had no chance to prevent it. Thereupon they let a second bolt, the Virginia delegation, which had not joined in the original secession, starting the movement. It was followed by most of the southern states and by a few northern delegates, including Mr. Cushing, the president of the convention.

Governor Tod of Ohio was elected to succeed Mr. Cushing, and the convention then proceeded to vote on the nomination for president. On the first ballot Stephen A. Douglas received 173 1-2 votes, James Guthrie of Kentucky ten, and John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky five. But even on this vote Douglas did not receive the 262 votes necessary for two-thirds of the full convention strength. Another ballot was taken and Douglas received 181 1-2 votes. Thereupon the strict two-thirds rule was suspended, and by resolution Mr. Douglas was de-

clared to be the nominee, Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Alabama was nominated for vice president, but he declined, and the honor was given to Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia. Then the convention adopted an additional resolution to be added to the platform, declaring that it was in accordance with the interpretation of the Cincinnati platform that all questions arising under the territorial governments under the federal constitution should be finally determined by the Supreme Court, and that such decisions should be respected by all good citizens. This was equivalent to taking the Douglas view of "Popular Sovereignty."

The bolters who had left the full convention after the Baltimore more convention after the Baltimore contestants had been seated, organized another convention, in Baltimore, and Caleb Cushing, who had been the regular permanent chairman, presided over it. Twenty-one of the thirty-three states were represented. The convention did its work quickly. It adopted as a platform the majority report of the Charleston Committee on Resolutions, and unanimously nominated John C. Breckinridge for senator and Joseph Lane of Oregon for vice president.

In the meantime the Charleston seceders who had met at Richmond on June 21, were adjourning from day to day and making speeches. Finally the Richmond convention on June 22 adopted the nominations of J. R. Ridgely and Lane, and then adjourned.

It was this complicated split that brought about the election of Lincoln. Lincoln received 1,866,352 popular votes and 137,500 electoral votes. Douglas received 1,375,000 popular votes and only twelve electoral votes. Breckinridge and Lane received 711,000 popular votes and 65 electoral votes. Cushing and Guthrie received 371,000 popular votes and 17 electoral votes.

The other national convention of 1860 was the one that met in New York on June 21. It was called by the New York State Convention, and its purpose was to elect delegates to the National Convention. It was held at the New York City Convention, and it was the only one of its kind. It was called by the New York State Convention, and its purpose was to elect delegates to the National Convention. It was held at the New York City Convention, and it was the only one of its kind.

2-24-12
The "Lily-Whites."

In the first round in handling the delicate situation existing between the Negroes and the "lily-white" element of the party, Chairman McKinley showed himself to be on the right side. Last Saturday a delegation of Virginia colored leaders called at the White House and entered a protest to President Taft against the action of the Republican organization in excluding them from participation in the federal office-holding of the State and from the councils of the party. The visitors gave out the following statement, not mincing words in giving vent to their views:

"The business of making the colored man furnish all the votes and giving all the offices to the white man must stop. There are barely enough white Republicans around Norfolk and in other parts of Virginia to fill the federal offices, and now it is proposed to send twenty-four white men to the Chicago convention, ignoring

the colored men altogether. It is getting so that even in precinct meetings colored men are excluded. Now we do not propose to stand for that. We are going to break over and make trouble. If they do not give us a square deal, we will send twenty-four colored delegates to Chicago, or at least colored delegates from all the congressional districts except the ninth. This 'lily-white' business is getting on our nerves."

The President gave the delegation a cordial hearing, and at the conclusion of the statement presented, he referred them to Mr. McKinley, who he thought would go over the matter thoroughly with them. The interview with Mr. McKinley was eminently satisfactory. The complaints were thrashed out and the visitors assured the chairman that they had nothing

against President Taft, but did not like the tactics of the Taft managers in Virginia. Mr. McKinley gave the gentlemen a guarantee that they would be given the "square deal" contended for, and they departed for their homes in "high feather." The Virginia State convention will be held at Roanoke next month, and the result will go far toward establishing a precedent by which other southern States will act in adjusting the race issue.

The delegation which came up from Norfolk was made up of W. H. C. Brown, R. G. L. Paige, Dr. G. Jarvis Bowens, C. S. Carter, E. M. Canady, all of Norfolk, and Attorneys Thomas L. Jones and L. M. King, who live in Washington, but vote in Virginia.

SQUARE DEAL AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—When Mr. Taft became President March 4, 1909, there were 1,000 colored men and laborers employed in the Executive office. *New York Age* 5-16-12
In 1911, two were transferred to positions in the departmental service.

One was afflicted with tuberculosis and the President had him transferred to a good position in the War Department in New Mexico on advice of his physician. He died there. Since the President's inauguration the colored employees have been added. Mr. Arthur Brown, who holds a very responsible place in a good salary, William Lane and Henry L. Abney, are among them.

In the Executive arm, Mr. William Brown, a Negro, in addition to several others who are still on the rolls, were employed at the time the President came into office. Messrs. Duncan, Amos, Brent, Reeder and Pinckney. Mr. Duncan was transferred to the Treasury Department at an increased salary. Mr. Amos was made a clerk in the customs service at a New York office at increased salary. Mr. Brent was transferred as a clerk in the city postoffice at an increased salary. Mr. Reeder was transferred to the State Department, and Mr. Pinckney was given a place as a messenger in the Executive office. All of these places were filled by the President with colored men.

In addition the President appointed the following Negro employees at the Executive mansion: Messrs. Brown, Mays, Jackson and Perks and Miss Anne Bracks. When the President came into office there were no colored

coachmen and hostlers at the White House stables. On account of the... from carrying... chauffers and... but... means by...

WOOD CHOSEN CHIEF

Local Democrats Meet and Reorganize With Wood Faction in Complete Control—Lee and Wood Shake Hands and Speak for Harmony.

The Wood faction assumed full control of the United Colored Democracy last Thursday evening when the newly-elected district leaders met at 89 W. 134th street and reorganized the executive committee, naming Robert N. Wood chief and chairman of the committee.

Although Edward E. Lee was unseated as chief and the Lee followers were beaten in every turn the session was not boisterous in character as on previous occasions when the two forces met. Chief Lee was present accompanied by leaders and ex-leaders who favored his retention as head of the United Colored Democracy. During the evening Wood and Lee shook hands and agreed to work together for the success of Tammany Hall.

After Robert N. Wood had been chosen chief he made a short speech, urging on the local colored Democrats to work in harmony. He also advocated that the colored voters divide their vote in States where the Negro is the balance of power.

Following are the newly elected officers of the Executive Committee: Robert N. Wood, chairman; James D. Carr, vice-chairman; Walter Herbert, second vice-chairman; William W. Smith, third vice-chairman; Cornelius A. Hughes, secretary; Charles Tracey, assistant secretary; William Moseby, sergeant-at-arms; Sidney Alston, assistant sergeant-at-arms.

WOODROW WILSON IN A FELICITOUS MOOD.

We can't help but admire the splendid attitude of the Democratic presidential nominee as expressed by him when visited by a committee of colored men last week. They were received in the Governor's reception reception room at the state house, Trenton, N. J. After listening to the spokesman of the party, Rev. J. Milton Waldron, Mr. Wilson said as follows:

"If elected to the presidency I shall observe the law in its letter and spirit. And this is after all a rather low standard. I shall do so in the spirit of the Christian religion. As President I shall try to be a Christian gentleman."

The Freeman has always thought

well of the Governor of New Jersey, thinking of him as above personal meanness. That is to say, that if he should at any time take a stand against the race it would be owing to the stand of his party. We said long before the nomination that he was the best of the Democrats owing to his enlightened views and the intelligent discussion of them. But we must admit we were not prepared for the wholesome, beautiful expressions that he uttered on this occasion.

And, indeed, he says right, that to govern by law the letter is a too low standard. He will, if elected, be President as it becomes a Christian gentleman, meaning further, we take the liberty to say, in the Christ spirit as it is known and not because of the mere binding force of the laws.

How calm and peaceful this all sounds after the vauntings of the chief Bull Mooser, et al. If we would rally

Fannie J. Reed, matron of the Colored Women's Christian Association. Mrs. Lydia Stokes, chairlady of the legislative committee of Pennsylvania, spoke for an hour, in which she said that the time had come for the establishment of equality between men and women, and that it was necessary for all the women of the Negro race to assist their white sisters in the stand that they were taking in asking for full citizenship.

Miss Mary Winsor, President of the Women's Suffrage Clubs of Haverford, drew attention to the incongruity existing between the laws of Christianity and the laws of the country, the first being perfect and the latter imperfect. On inspection, the interiors of houses seem to be clean, whereas the majority of public thoroughfares are dirty, simply because men were responsible for street cleaning, and that women had no influence in election of those who could bring about improvements in the conditions which affect them principally. She complimented the Negro race on the part it had taken in the emancipation of women. Other speakers were Mrs. Helen Brazington, Miss McKlein Smith, Mrs. Anna M. Orne and William Gleason, secretary of the Comprehensive Plans Committee, after which Mrs. Mary Tribbett exploited the Downingtown School.

JUDGE TERRELL RENDER'S DECISION

— 2-1-12 —

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—The case which has attracted the widest notice and greatest interest of any that has ever come up to be heard in the Municipal Court of this city was that in which Judge Robert H. Terrell handed down the decision last Thursday involving the granting of transfers by one traction company good for passage over the lines of the other traction company in this city. In short, the plaintiffs in the case sought to secure universal transfers for which the public has been clamoring. Judge Terrell, in an able decision, decided that as the law now reads and enacted by Congress, does not contemplate universal transfers.

The Judge's decision, although in opposition to the popular demand, has been accepted as just, and in strict accordance with the law. It is a matter of general comment that most of the cases entered before the Municipal Court involving the most complicated points of law, and which are argued by the considered ablest lawyers, are heard by Judge Terrell. And it is a matter of general and favorable comment that his decisions are considered so eminently fair and just that it is very rare indeed that an appeal is taken to a higher court. Judge Terrell is the only judge of color, the other four being white.

Colored Delegates "Stayed Put."

The peculiarly gratifying feature of the Chicago convention was the unshakable loyalty of the colored delegates to their pledges and instructions. Calored, threatened, tempted by money and patronage, and beset at every turn by every blandishment that human ingenuity could devise, these gallant southerners stood their ground as firmly as

the Rock of Gibraltar and could not be moved from their moorings. Sent to the convention by their constituents to vote for Taft, they stuck to him from start to finish, and without notable exception, they demonstrated that the Negro has character and courage—that in great crises he can be trusted. They could not be bought, bribed nor intimidated. The Negro stands higher than ever in the esteem of the nation, North and South, by reason of the strong and incorruptible position taken by these delegates at Chicago. Too much credit for this healthful condition of affairs cannot be given to Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson of Georgia, who labored early and late to bring the colored men of the South in line for the President's renomination and succeeded in holding them there, despite the desperate odds he was compelled to face week after week throughout the preliminary canvass of the states. Col. Johnson, flanked by able and experienced lieutenants like Napier, of Tennessee; Cohen, of Louisiana; McDonald, of Texas; Bush, of Arkansas, and Lee, of Florida, was the truly "big man" of the Chicago convention, as far as the Negro's part in the masterly struggle was concerned. His admirable presentation of the case of the "regulars" in Georgia, Florida, and other southern states, clearly won the day for the administration, and it goes without the saying that he will be the duly accredited leader of the colored forces in the field during the national

campaign that is now wide open. He has shown himself to be a fearless champion of the right, a skillful lawyer, a clever political strategist and a man who commands the full confidence and esteem of his own people, as well as the friendship and ready support of the most powerful factors of the white race all over the land. There cannot be "Too Much Johnson" in the terrible battle that is to be waged from now until November.

MINISTERS VISIT TAFT

Members of Washington Conference Call at the White House and Express Confidence in Taft—Resolution Adopted Asking that Government Legislate Against Lynching.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. — 2-8-12 —

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—During the forty-seventh annual session of the Washington M. E. Conference, held at Ebenezer Church, the ministers visited the White House in a body and paid their respects to President Taft, who was delighted to see them and appreciated the many expressions of good will and confidence made by the visitors. Among the many resolutions adopted was one offered by Dr. Ernest Lyon of Baltimore, asking the President to recommend to Congress the adoption of legislation against lynching. The session was presided over by Bishop W. F. Anderson, and adjourned Monday.

The conference raised over \$20,000 for various denominational needs. The election of delegates to the M. E. General Conference, which meets at Minneapolis in May, resulted in some surprises. The Rev. Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, who has been a delegate to the past four general conferences and a candidate for the bishopric at three, was defeated in the election of ministerial delegates. The Rev. Dr. I. L. Thomas, field secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, was also among the losers.

The Revs. M. J. Naylor, W. C. Thompson and Ernest S. Williams, district superintendents, were elected ministerial delegates. I. Garland Penn, of Atlanta; A. Owens, of Baltimore, and James A. Oliver of Roanoke, Va., were elected ministerial delegates.

Among the changes was the appointment of the Rev. W. A. C. Hughes as the district superintendent of the Baltimore district to succeed the Rev. M. J. Naylor, the latter taking Dr. Hughes' place; the appointment of the Rev. S. A. Virgil to Roanoke, Va., and the selection of the Rev. C. Y. Trigg to succeed him at Warren Church, Pittsburgh; the sending of the Rev. S. R. Hughes to Eastern M. E. Church, Baltimore, and the selection of the Rev. C. E. Hodges to succeed the Rev. S. R. Hughes as superintendent of the Staunton district. The Rev. W. H. Dean was appointed to Ebenezer Church, this city, and his place at Lynchburg, Va., taken by the Rev. C. S. Briggs. The latter's place at Alexandria, Va., was taken by the Rev. S. H. Brown, who was pastor of the church where the conference was held.

The Revs. G. E. Curry, W. O. Thompson, Joseph Wheeler and Ernest S. Williams were reappointed superintendents of the Cumberland, Alexandria, Annapolis and Washington districts, respectively. Except at Sharp Street Memorial and Eastern M. E. Churches, Baltimore, there were no changes in Baltimore pastorates. The Revs. M. C. Clair and D. W. Hays, pastors of Asbury and Mt. Zion Churches, respectively, were among the local pastors returned.

NEW YORK AGE
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

The investigation into the bare faced election frauds in Delaware reveal the fact that the set price for the votes of white men was \$10 each, but that negro votes only brought \$5 on the open market. For one, we object to the classification. The prices should be all means have been reversed. What is more, the white man when he offered his vote for sale should have been given not more than three cents.

We are accustomed to claim, and we still say that the claim is just, that the white race because of centuries of development and of racial traditions and institutions, is superior to the negroes, whose forefathers have been out of the woods less than a couple of hundred years. If a white man is so lost to self respect, if he is so vicious as to repudiate his race and his training as to offer his vote for sale, he does not deserve the consideration which is accorded the more ignorant negro.

Thompson's National News Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31.—That President Taft's attitude toward the Negro people of this country has been misunderstood or misrepresented was made apparent at a notable conference a few days ago at the White House, in which the Chief Executive, together with a coterie of colored federal officials, went over fully and frankly all of the questions that have been perplexing the minds of our brethren throughout the land. The gentlemen present at the conference were: James C. Napier, Registrar of the Treasury; Henry Lincoln Johnson, Recorder of Deeds; William H. Lewis, Assistant Attorney-General; Ralph W. Tyler, Auditor for the Navy Department, and Whitefield McKinley, Collector for the Port of Georgetown.

The visitors are said to have submitted in the most candid vein the feelings and sentiments of the race upon the alleged "Southern policy" of the President, as interpreted through his inaugural address, "Jim-crow" cars, disfranchisement, lynching, segregation and backwardness in the promotion of deserving Negroes in the federal service were also discussed. Speaking for their people in the South, Messrs. Napier and Johnson advised the President how greatly it discouraged the loyal colored citizens to feel that they must be excluded from participation in the affairs of the government, for which they had fought in battle, and to the economic development of which they had given their best endeavors. Messrs. Lewis and Tyler told of the demoralization that had crept among the colored people of the Northern States, where the Negro vote was a factor in the success of the Republican party. The situation was laid bare. Nothing was withheld or concealed on either side.

The conference was held in the library of the White House on Wednesday, the 17th, from 6 to 8 o'clock, and so interesting did the analysis of the issues become that the interview was continued on the following evening, again lasting two hours.

The President's True Sentiments.

Briefly stated, the true attitude of President Taft, as gleaned from the interview at the White House, is as follows:

He is opposed on principle to "Jim-crow" cars.

He is against the practice of lynching.

He is against disfranchisement of citizens on account of race.

His alleged "Southern policy" does not exclude Negroes from the holding of office.

He is opposed to discriminations against colored employees in the federal service, and will investigate any definite case brought to his attention.

He believes in the highest possibilities of the Negro race, and is willing to do all that lies in his power to aid us in reaching the fullest development as men and citizens.

Some of the revelations brought by the visitors seemed to surprise the President. He had no means of knowing many of the things exposed, except through the channel through which they now came, and he was pleased to have the light that had been thrown upon the matters discussed. It was not doubted that his inaugural address had been incorrectly construed by subordinates. Of this the gentlemen felt assured. The interview closed with mutual expressions of good will and absolute confidence is felt that the future relations between the President of the United States and the colored citizens of the land will be all that the most ardent patriot could desire. Misunderstandings have been cleared up, and the rank and file of the race will take up their work with new hopes and brighter prospects for the attainment of the goal they have so long and patiently sought. As a distinguished member of the nation's official

family happily puts it:

"The Negro citizens are closer to the present administration than they have been to any administration since emancipation."

The agencies that brought about this very satisfactory exchange of views on the vital questions affecting the race are to be congratulated upon the success that has attended their efforts.

Mr. Hilles May Open Headquarters for Taft.

Current report has it that headquarters may be opened here, where the friends of President Taft may rally for information, and from which the campaign for re-nomination may be systematically directed. In all probability the management of this campaign will be placed in the skilful hands of Secretary Charles D. Hilles. It seems generally agreed, as we outlined in these letters long ago, that Mr. Hilles will also be made chair chairman of the Republican national committee and entrusted with the direction of the campaign of the President before the people. Such an arrangement would be the very best that could be done, and will be highly satisfactory to our people everywhere.

The opponents of President Taft, up to this time, have had the floor, and have made a lot of noise that has tended to deceive the superficial observer into the belief that the party, black and white, is in revolt against his leadership. Close examination of the facts is demonstrating that the major portion of this cry is merely noise without rhyme or reason.

With a definite organization in sight to carry on a campaign of education and to show up the situation in its true colors, there will be an irresistible wave of enthusiasm for the President that will assure him of four more years in the office which he has administered with so much dignity and with resultant prosperity for all Americans. It is expected that headquarters will be opened within the fewest of days, and the great battle of 1912 will be "on." If Mr. Hilles takes charge, according to the wish of the President and the party at large, he may resign as secretary, in which event he will doubtless be succeeded by one of the able and courteous gentlemen now at the White House, and to whom Negro visitors are deeply indebted for the cordial greetings that have invariably been extended to them there.

If there has been complaint in some quarters over the alleged "leaderless" condition of the colored workers, all ground for such complaint is to be removed. Assurance is given from a reliable source that the plan of organization is being perfected and that the labor of the campaign will be so equitably divided that every man will have his task to perform and that the burden will thus rest lightly upon all. From now on there will be "news" that will be "some news," too, so it is said.

ALLENSWORTH AND ITS PROGRESS

To the Editor of The Age: 1-11-12

I wish to tell you of our movement here. It is not one of speculation, but one of co-operation in moulding public opinion favorable to the race and to demonstrate to our many unfavorable critics that we can do and be.

Before my retirement from the army I commenced considering my future work to aid in making sentiment favorable to the race. I investigated the forces at work against us and soon realized that something must be done. A great deal is being done in the abstract, but something in a concrete

form should be done on the Pacific Coast to give additional force to work of The New York Age and the great work of Booker T. Washington. After discussing the subject with a number of persons interested in checking the growing feeling against us, I was led to organize an association to secure a large tract of land where all conditions would contribute to the success of the movement. The specific work to do was soon decided upon.

That to organize a town, to become a model city, surrounded by intelligent farmers, I found an ideal location of over three thousand acres of the best virgin soil in the great San Joaquin Valley. Here we have commenced laying the foundation for a great sentiment-making community. The town is located on the main line of the Santa Fe Railway, with ample shipping facilities to San Francisco and Los Angeles, where we find a ready market for our produce.

We have the following organizations to equip us to accomplish the object we have in view: The Progressive Association, composed of all members of the colony, to take care of everything that pertains to ideal citizenship; an advisory council of administration, composed of seven departments, to study all forms of municipal government, particularly the commission form, so that by the time we are ready to incorporate we will be prepared to organize our city with a model form of government. The Farmers' Forum is composed of farmers, who receive from the United States Department of Agriculture bulletins covering every phase of scientific and practical farming, thus enabling men to net over two thousand per year and more on ten acres. Churches to take care of the moral side of the question. It feels that if we are to save Africa, its missionaries should be trained in the tropics for service in the tropics, by Afro-Americans for work among Africans. In the intellectual world we have our public school system to prepare and to inspire the children with higher ideals of life. A Women's Improvement Club, to cover all departments of domestic economy and science. A Juvenile Banking Association, an organization composed of the children of the colony, who are taught to save and own a bank account. To this end the children meet periodically, open their banks in the presence of each other, and close with exercises appropriate to the occasion, and discuss in a simple form values.

Permit me to say that we have found and made a number of friends who are encouraging us in this work, particularly the officers of the Pacific Farming Company, who came to our rescue and turned over to us their valuable holdings on unprecedented terms, such that our dear people could meet. We are particularly indebted to R. P. Gage, secretary of the Pacific Farming Company, who has given his personal attention to the financing of this proposition in its details. In this we are proving to our friends and foes that there are white friends who are willing to co-operate with us in helping the great masses of our people, and at the same time to show that such co-operation is possible, advisable and practicable to the advantage of all concerned.

The Pacific Farming Company also furnished us with two very energetic

young men as its general agents, to co-operate with me in placing this proposition before our people. These young men severed their relation with wealthy real estate companies to give their entire time to this work. And I thank you very much for the reception you gave them in New York and your co-operation with them to reach our people and urge you to continue the same.

After reading your editorial, "Advice to Those Who Want to Go to Liberia," it occurred to me that since these people are determined to leave the South, let them be directed this way, where they can live and be happy and at the same time aid in solving this great problem.

This enterprise resolves itself into a unique school which we call the School of Citizenship, Municipal Government and Scientific Farming, as all this is taught here in a practical way, each person's lot in the city and farming tract constituting his text book, with the Advisory Council and Farmers' Forum as instructors. We expect to receive from Tuskegee and other such schools a number of their graduates to practically demonstrate their ability to do and be, for the most successful man that we have now in the colony is E. Z. Hunt, a graduate in dairy from Hampton. He has erected a model dairy barn and is the owner of a splendid herd of cattle, at the same time cultivating over twenty acres of the best soil in the great San Joaquin Valley. Thus you see we are furnishing a location for such men and women, surrounded by such environments as will help them to develop the best that is within them.

We have also here the Booker T. Washington City Park of twenty-seven acres. In this park will be monuments erected in honor of our great men and women and to the soldiers of the race who have lost their lives protecting the honor, property and defending the flag of America. There is no other place in the United States more suitable for such monuments than this, as this is on the main line of the Santa Fe Railway.

MR. TAFT'S FAIR-MINDED ATTITUDE

Has Opposed All Anti-Negro Measures During His Administration

HIS REAL POSITION

Friend and Advisor of Taft Points out Some of Executive's Expressions on Negro Question

MISUNDERSTOOD BY SOME

Incorrect Statement in the Press Relative to Taft's Southern Policy—What He Really Advocated.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—The statement was made by a close friend and adviser of President Taft to an AGE representative that despite President Taft's fairminded attitude on the race question he has been misunderstood by many Negroes. Statistics were produced to substantiate the assertion that the Chief Executive has been strong in his condemnation of disfranchisement, lynching and the repeal of the war amendments, and has opposed all hostile measures that have been introduced in Congress during his administration.

It is the belief of this Taft enthusiast that the President has been misunderstood, due to the incorrect statement made in the press throughout the country that Mr. Taft announced that if would be his policy not to appoint colored men to office in the South. It is said that the President has not taken pains to correct the impression, believing that his correct statement would speak for itself.

This is what President Taft said relating to the appointment of Negroes to office in the South:

But it may well admit of doubt whether in the case of any race an appointment of one of their number to local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the ease and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee, is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling which such an appointment is likely to engender.

This statement does not mean that the President would appoint no colored man to office in the South it was explained to THE AGE representative. It means exactly what it says. That a careful discretion must be exercised in such appointments. Mr. Taft says, however, that he will not appoint any man to office simply because of his color and thinks no self-respecting man would wish him to do so. He further declared that he would not force upon any community, North or South, an official of any color who could not efficiently perform the duties of the office.

Expressions of the President.

The following expressions previously uttered by President Taft were shown THE AGE representative with a view to making known the President's position on the race question.

"The national Government conferred freedom upon the colored race and is therefore largely responsible for its results, and is under a bounden duty to encourage in every constitutional way, to promote by all lawful means, the progress, prosperity and happiness of the

race, well knowing that in the long run the nation will be judged, and the principles of the Declaration of Independence tested by the treatment accorded the freedmen in securing for them and their children equality before the law; equal opportunities and equal privileges.

"Your ancestors were brought here against their will. You know no flag but the American flag. You wish to live under it. Your ancestors and some of you have shown yourselves willing to die for it. You are Americans all, and entitled to the same rights and privileges as all other Americans."

The war amendments to the Constitution must be maintained, and I believe that the repeal of any one of them is not even a remote possibility. I am now, and always have been, opposed to any effort made to nullify the provisions of the 15th Amendment.

Suffrage Qualifications.

Before the North Carolina Society of New York in 1908 Mr. Taft said:

That in all the Southern States it is possible, by the election laws prescribing proper qualifications for the suffrage, which square with the Fifteenth Amendment and which shall be equally administered as between the black and white races, to prevent entirely the possibility of a domination of Southern State, county, or municipal government by an ignorant electorate, white or black.

It is further true that the sooner such laws, when adopted, are applied with exact equality and justice to the two races, the better for the moral tone of state and community concerned.

Negroes should be given an opportunity equally with whites, by education and thrift to meet the requirements of eligibility which the state legislatures in their wisdom shall lay down in order to secure the safe exercise of the electoral franchise. The Negro should

ask nothing other than an equal chance to qualify himself for the franchise, and when that is granted by law, and not denied by executive discrimination, he has nothing to complain of.

The proposal to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment is utterly impracticable and should be relegated to the limbo of forgotten issues.

When it was proposed the very year of Mr. Taft's election to disfranchise the colored citizens of Maryland, he wrote from Augusta, Ga., that "The whole law ought to be condemned. It is not drawn in the spirit of justice and equality, having regard for the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments; and I sincerely hope that no Republican and no Democrat who desires equality of treatment for the black and white races will vote for it."

Helped Maryland Negroes.

When the amendment to the Maryland Constitution came up in 1909 to be voted upon, he wrote from Beverly, Mass.:

It is deliberately drawn to impose educational and other qualifications for the franchise upon Negroes and to exempt everybody else from such qualifications. It is a gross injustice

and is a violation of the spirit of the 15th Amendment. It should be voted down by everyone, whether Democrat or Republican, who is in favor of the square deal.

Discourages Manufacture of Race Feeling.

President Taft has declared that we must be careful not to encourage the mere pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition, and in speaking on the subject said:

"I hope that you will believe that the manufacturing of race feeling is the last thing in the world I would want to encourage. Government is a series of compromises. Good government consists in reconciling conflicting interests. I desire to act in this matter so as to promote peace and good feeling between the races that will in time solve every question of human rights in your favor. I want to see the white people and the colored people of the South living together upon terms of mutual self-respect and consideration of each other's rights. I recognize the value to the state of encouraging the worthy colored man in his ambition to serve his country in times of peace as well as of war."

In his inaugural address Mr. Taft said:

And recognition of their distinguished men, any appointment to office from among their number, is properly taken as an encouragement and appreciation of their progress, and this just policy should be pursued when suitable occasion offers.

In his appointments to office the President has attempted to follow this policy. One of the very first acts in his administration was the appointment of Emmett Scott as one of the special commissioners of the United States to Liberia. He appointed to the position of Collector of the Port of Georgetown in the District of Columbia Whitefield McKinlay. He has appointed also Charles A. Cottrell of Ohio to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Hawaii. He has also appointed to the office of Assistant District Attorney General of the United States William H. Lewis of Massachusetts. These appointments establish a precedent, while he has filled the usual offices of Register, Recorder of Deeds and Auditor for the Navy, with men of high standing and character. He has also indicated, as best he could, that there was not in his administration any official deadline for colored men of character of ability.

Appointments of Quality if Not of Quantity.

During President Taft's administration his aim in appointments of colored men to office has been quality, and not quantity, to recognize men of the younger generation who have prepared themselves by education and training to fill higher and more important offices under the Federal Government. He has attempted in his policy to meet the oft-repeated criticism that colored men were given only menial positions when they were qualified to fill the

highest offices of state.

President Taft proposes to hold the colored applicant for office up to the same high standard of excellence as the white. For example, he has retained Charles W. Anderson in the highly important position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the southern district of New York because he measures up to the high qualifications for such an office: General Robert Smalls, one of the heroes of the Civil War whom he has retained in the service, has held for many years the position of Collector of the Port of Beaufort, S. C., which shows that the President appoints Negroes to important positions both North and South.

In commenting on the Negro in Civil Service Mr. Taft said:

"Let me say here a word for the thousands of colored men who are enrolled under the Civil Service of the United States, both here in Washington and elsewhere men who have won their places upon merit through competitive examinations. They are a high class of public servants, and it is my purpose to see to it that every man in the civil service shall have an equal chance for advancement under the rules, and absolutely no discrimination shall be made on account of race or color."

When the record of my administration shall be completed, I believe that the colored people will have no cause for complaint or regret. I would have the colored people feel that the national administration is in hearty sympathy with all their efforts toward bettering their condition, securing justice and securing representation in the affairs of the government.

"Many of the prejudices and injustices which your race suffers appeal to me strongly. I have never had any sympathy with the 'Jim Crow' car laws which classify and separate fellow citizens according to their race and color.

"Nothing fills me with more horror and shame than the lynchings prevailing throughout the country generally. It is a shame and reproach to the nation. However heinous or revolting the crime of an individual, his punishment ought always be administered by the state and not by individual or mob violence. Such a recrudescence to the barbarous law of private vengeance, instead of acting as a preventative to crime, is productive of additional crime and make perjurers, murderers, and criminals of all the who participate in such proceedings. The vilest criminal has the right to be hanged by law.

"It is not a new thought that the only reason for the existence of any kind of government is that justice may be administered among men. All the institutions by which we are surrounded, courts, legislatures, executives whether state or federal, all of that mighty establishment of Navy and Army, ships and arsenals, and the vast machinery of the laws by which we are governed exist for one purpose only; to bring twelve men together in a jury box to try a person accused of a crime against the laws of society.

States Should First Take Up Lynching.

"While strictly speaking, this is not a matter within the federal jurisdiction,

the separate states having to do primarily with the protection within their borders of the lives and property of their citizens, yet because of the scope of the evil of lynch law and mob violence, I hope to call the attention of the House of Governors to this matter at the next meeting of that body. All law abiding Americans ought to set themselves firmly against this assault upon the institutions of our states and country and the laws of the land until everywhere men shall obey the laws which they themselves have made.

"I want to see the colored race in this country relieved of the burden of its own wrongs and rights, and take its place just as other citizens, the Ger-

mans, the Jews, the Irish, in our body politic. I believe that under wise leadership that day is not far distant. I want to see the colored people more and more take interest in the great questions before the state and nation—the tariff, the trusts, conservation, etc.—just as do other citizens, and not confine their attention solely to their own special problem.

"Even your special problem commands you to take interest in the present agitation throughout the country for the recall of the Judiciary. This attack upon the courts weakens the government and makes the administration of the laws subject to the same spirit which lies at the bases of lynchings. If the courts are to be robbed of their independence and made subservient to the temporary or prevailing caprice of the mob, no man's life or property is safe; so that if you look at national ques-

tions even from your point of view, you will find that you have therein at least a racial interest.

"In your struggle upwards through difficulties, to economic independence; in your efforts towards the realization of the ambition of manhood; in your struggle to occupy a high place in state and nation, you may always count upon the sympathetic help of the President and of the people of the United States."

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION IN CONVENTION.

The National Republican Committee, at Chicago, voted down the old proposition to reduce the representation of the Southern States in the convention. The Philadelphia *Tribune* discusses the proposition from the following viewpoint:

"It should be remembered that it is not the fault of the colored vote that the Republicans have lost the political control of the South. The loyal colored Republican voter is still there, but he has been left naked to his enemies. The milk and water attitude of white Republicans, their earn-

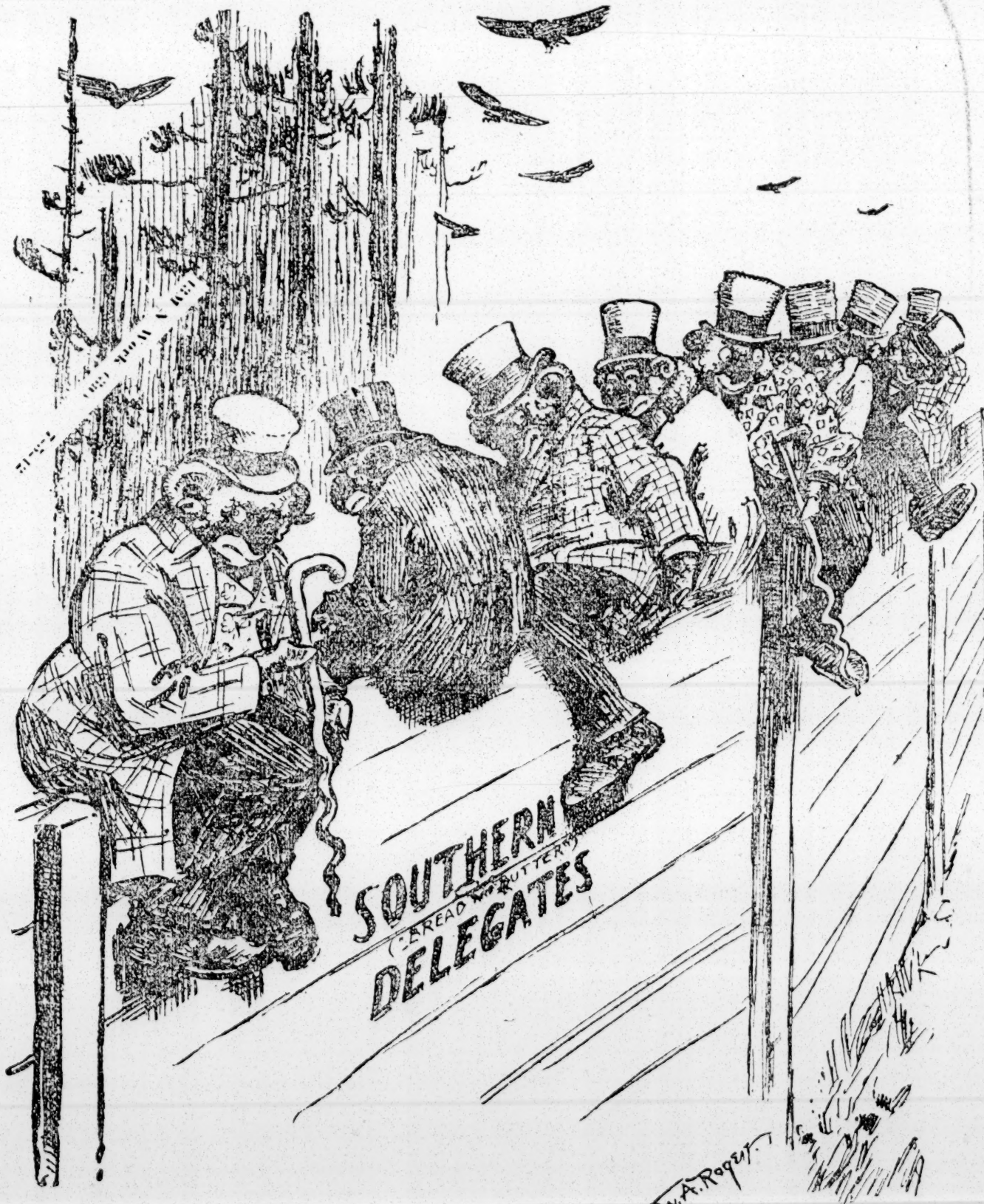
est desire to impress upon the mind of the white people of the South that, as far as they are concerned, colored men in that region shall receive no political or moral support from Northern Republicans, coupled with a doctrine subscribed to by white men of both the North and the South; that Congress erred when it sought to 'clothe' the colored man with suffrage; that if rightfully belongs to the States to say who shall and who shall not enjoy the right of suffrage. The steady growth of such questions and the ready acquiescence of Northern Republicans thereto opened the way for white Democrats of the South to pass disfranchisement laws, which make the Amendments to the Constitution null and void."

The sentiment is becoming insistent, however, that the Southern Republicans, who maintain no party organization in the full sense of the term, and who from year to year placed no State nor Congressional candidates in nomination, and who maintain such organizations as are necessary only to secure Federal appointments, occupy a disproportionate influence in Republican conventions in nominating candidates that the Republicans of the other States must be depended upon to elect. The Age is of the opinion that the Southern Republicans should be compelled to sustain more than State committees and National Committeemen to justify the influence they exert in the party councils, the consideration they receive in appointments to office, and the trouble they give themselves and the party.

For example, Northern and Western Republicans complain that while the total Republican vote for President Taft in the election of 1908, in the three States of Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, was 17,284, the three States had 53 delegates in Chicago, or one delegate for each 298 voters, while Illinois, with 58 delegates in the convention, gave President Taft, in 1908, 62,932 Republican votes, or one delegate for every 10,861 votes. The other Southern States, subjected to the same test, give like result. Their 200 votes in National conventions are decisive in naming the party candidates, but they do not furnish any votes to elect the candidates in the Electoral College, the electoral votes of no Southern States being sure for the Republican ticket. And after election the Southern Republicans claim their share of the offices in and out of their States which they did nothing towards making possible by their voting. This has been true since 1876. The situation is a very serious one for Southern Republicans and for the National Republican party.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1912--EIGHT

The Republican Party in the South



COLORED COMMITTEE GETS A CALLING DOWN

Has Split with Managers of Colonel Roosevelt's Campaign

TRouble ALL OVER \$200

Long Letter Written by Negroes Claiming That Money was Overdue is Sharply Answered..

How the local Roosevelt Colored Committee got in bad—to be more exact, very, very bad—with the managers of Col. Roosevelt's campaign as well as the Colonel himself, is just beginning to go the rounds. No more do the members of the colored committee enjoy the confidence and good will of the Roosevelt campaign, which is headquarters in New York City, and there is a sad story in connection with this peculiar political estrangement.

The members of the Roosevelt Colored Committee, that is, the former members of the late Roosevelt Colored Committee, have in their possession correspondence from the Roosevelt Committee which bears out the statement that they have aroused the ire and resentment of the Colonel's managers. But for the fact that one of the ex-members was indiscreet enough to show the correspondence to one of his intimate friends, it is doubtful if it ever would have been made known that the colored politicians got a good calling down.

Those who have heard about the trouble between the two committees at first are at a loss whether to regard the incident in the nature of a comedy or a tragedy. Some think the circumstances attending the split-up very funny, while others regard it with much seriousness. The managers of the Roosevelt campaign, however, and the Colonel himself, are not laughing.

NEGRO POLITICS IN 1911

A Review of the Part Taken by Negroes in National Politics.

3-23-12
NATIONAL NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS—WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND THE NEGRO IN CALIFORNIA—NEGRO AND PROHIBITION IN TEXAS.

South Tribune.

Tuskegee, Ala.—The Tuskegee Institute has in press a negro year book, prepared by Monroe N. Work, department of Records and Research. The following is Mr. Work's review of the political activities during 1911:

May 17 the national negro Democratic convention was held at Indianapolis. The following appeal was sent out: We, the negroes in the national Democratic convention assembled, this, the 17th day of May, 1911, desire to appeal to the colored voters of the United States to open their eyes to the condition surrounding us as a race, and suggest that it is wisdom's way that the negro should no longer follow, blindly, one party to its own harm and detriment as he has heretofore followed the Republican party. We believe that the American negro should divide his vote the same as the white man and be found in all political parties for precisely the same reason that the white men are found in all parties.

Therefore, as we negro Democrats reaffirm our allegiance to the Democratic party, believing that its principles for reciprocity and for tariff for revenue only are the most conducive for an economical administration of the affairs of the American government, and comes nearer to meeting the approval of the masses of the common people.

We therefore appeal to the intelligent, honest, law-abiding colored citizens of the United States of America, to organize and bind themselves together in Democratic clubs preparatory for the war of the ballot in 1912. Remember the ancient adage, "The wise man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the fool goes out and is overtaken in the error of his ways."

The National Independent Political Rights league met in Boston in September. In its address to the country it demanded (1) the enforcement of the constitution to stop disfranchisement and peonage; (2) the passage of an anti-Jim Crow law for interstate passengers; (3) federal aid to education with the same schooling for all; (4) restoration of the discharged

Brownville soldiers; (5) legislation making lynching a capital offense under federal jurisdiction.

President Taft on the matter of office holding by negroes said in an interview published in the Outlook: "What I have done in this line (of recognition of the Democracy of the south) has been without sacrifice of any interest of my own party."

"I have appointed many negroes to office, and have given some of them, like Lewis, Johnson and McKinlay—offices of essential dignity at Washington. What I have not done is to force them upon unwilling communities in the south itself. I have appointed none where I knew that the race feeling was strong, and have preferred giving large offices to well-equipped negroes of the higher class to scattering a lot of petty ones among the mass of their race."

"This is not because I lack sympathy with the negroes, but because I want to see them advance. The worst thing I could have done for them was to keep alive any ill-feeling their white neighbors cherished toward them. But it stiffens their self-respect and spurs them on to more thorough preparation for public service if they see political honors going to their worthiest leaders."

In California the woman's suffrage advocates appointed special workers among the colored people and it is reported that the negroes generally supported the suffrage movement. In Illinois 150 delegates of the Coalition league met in Springfield and adopted resolutions in which they declared themselves opposed to all present political parties. The negro voters of the state were urged to vote independently. In Louisiana there has been a bitter fight against the black and tan faction and the lily white faction of the Republican party for supremacy. The fight was carried before the recent meeting of the national Republican committee in Washington and the old line Republicans charged the lily whites with not dealing fair with them. In Maryland the colored voters played a part in the recent state election which was out of the ordinary. They did not ask the white political leaders for money, but organized and contributed funds to carry on the campaign. They placed \$500 in the hands of the leaders of the campaign with the request that the money be used for the election of the Republican governor and to defeat the Diggs disfranchisement bill. In Missouri the negroes expressed dissatisfaction with the policy of both the Republican and Democratic party in that state. They charged the Democratic party with not having kept its pre-election pledges and the Repub-

lican party with playing a big game of jolly with the colored voters and giving them only the glad hand.

Early in December the Taft Colored Republican association of New Jersey met in Trenton, and adopted resolutions indorsing the administration of President Taft and pledging allegiance to the Republican party, both national and state. In North Carolina the lily white faction of the Republican party is said to have made

CAPERS MAKES BID FOR NEGRO

"Lily White" Committeeman of South Carolina Issues Letter

BIG FIGHT ON IN STATE

Tolbert and Blalock Factions Involved in Bitter Fight to Name Presidential Preference

CAPERS SEEKS TO EXPLAIN

Says "Lily Whites" are Formed to Protest Against G. O. P. in State Consisting Entirely of Negroes. 2-22-12

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

GOLDVILLE, S. C., Feb. 20.—In South Carolina a bitter fight is being waged between the Tolbert and Blalock factions for control of the state organization, the question of indorsing one of the many candidates for the nomination of President being at issue. John G. Capers, Republican National Committeeman from South Carolina, is behind the Blalock faction, known as the "Lily Whites," and despite the fact that he is known as an out-and-out "Lily White," yet he is appealing to the Negro voters of South Carolina for support.

In his letter sent out to the Negro voters National Committeeman Capers tells why his faction is called "Lily White," declaring that it protests against the Republican party in South Carolina, consisting of all Negroes and against worthy colored men being imposed upon. Tolbert is charged with using the colored voters to promote his own interests, and it is cited that on the Tolbert state committee twenty-two members are Negroes and three white men. In speaking of county chairmen in the Tol-

bert organization, National Committeeman Capers says Tolbert is the "only white chairman out of forty-three counties."

National Committeeman Capers' letter:

"The letter of Maj. Blalock as State Chairman issued on the 25th of January urged the Republicans of the state to pay no attention to the call issued by what is claimed to be an Executive Committee of which J. W. Tolbert is recorded as Chairman and which seems to be moved in its actions by the three office holders, Postmaster Harris, United States Marshal Adams and District Attorney Cochran, who operate, no doubt, by orders directly from the Post Office Department in Washington, not from the White House."

"The question as to who is to be nominated for President can only be decided by the congressional district conventions and by the state convention of the regular organization at its convention, which will probably be held some time in the month of April."

"Therefore, it is the duty of all Republicans to use every proper means to upset the proposed Tolbert meeting on the 29th of this month, and to upset it by absolutely ignoring it. The Blalock faction is called 'Lily White' because it protests against the party in the state being all black and protests against worthy colored men being imposed upon and fooled by those who want office or those who already draw good salaries. It would seem to appeal to reason that an organization cannot stand even the national test made up as is the organization Tolbert and these three Federal Office holders are using for their purposes."

"Think of it for a moment, of the twenty-five members of their state committee, twenty-two of them are colored men and three of them white men. Of the seven Congressional Districts in the state, six of the Congressional Chairmen are colored men and one white man, R. R. Tolbert. Of the forty-three counties in the State forty-two county chairmen are colored men and one county chairman a white man, R. R. Tolbert."

"These statements I get from the hand book issued by their committee dated 1910, and the above statements are subject to any changes since of which I am not advised. Are the colored men in the state who really represent devoted interest in the Republican party in the Nation at large going to allow themselves to be led in solid black phalanx in this way for the sole purpose of carrying on their shoulders a few white office holders headed for the pie counter? I think not."

"I hope you will urge every man in your county and district to ignore the Tolbert call, wait for the call for a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Blalock organization, which has been recognized by the National organization and which will meet in March and call a convention for April, and also suspend any action looking to a county or district convention for the present or the same reasons."

THE NEGRO IS NOT AN ISSUE IN POLITICS.

The Chicago *Defender* says:

The New York *Age* is advocating a second term for Taft, not on the ground that he has done anything especially to merit the Negro vote, but that he has done no worse than his predecessors. In electing a new and untired man to office we always foster the hope that he will live up to his pre-election promises. We know what Taft has done for us—nothing, save take away what little we had in the way of Southern appointments. A new man can do no worse, and, after all "variety is the spice of life."

We leave it with the *Defender* to speak of the President of the United States as it does the untitled and undistinguished political ward heelers of Cook County; THE *Age* has too much respect for his office and for the man to do anything of the sort. The man is The President and The President is The Honorable William Howard Taft. Others of our contemporaries are as vulgarly familiar in handling the name of the President as the *Defender*, and it is not a healthy race sign.

The Negro is not now an issue in politics. His rights as a man, his status as a citizen, are nowhere challenged by the Republican party, with and by authority of the platform of the National Republican convention, the last law delivered to the President as well as to each member of the party. Everywhere in the Nation the Negro has legal equal standing within the party with all the other race units of it; if he does not assert his legal equal right, if he allow others to deny him and thrust him aside, when there is nothing in the party platform to justify it, shall he blame President Taft or his party leaders in ward and State and Nation, or shall he blame himself? THE *AGE* has condemned the personal policy of President Taft that discriminates in any way whatsoever against the Negro, or his rights, in the North and in the South; personal policy, we say, because there is no authority in party policy to warrant or justify any discrimination that has been made. And, all in all, has not President Taft done better by the Negro in the Southern States than the Negro in the Southern States has done by himself? We think he has. Let us look the precious gift horse in the mouth.

1. The Negro has no representative in either branch of Congress. From 1868 to 1888 he had two Senators and one Congressman from Mississippi; one Congressman from Alabama, one from Florida, two from Georgia, four from

South Carolina, four from North Carolina and one from Virginia. With the exception of North Carolina he has had no representation in Congress since 1896. Why? Because they put their confidence in and followed their white carpet-bagger leaders, who made government so corrupt and odious, that Federal bayonets could not sustain it in power. You can't eat your corn pone and have it. Ten million people without representation in either branch of Congress can have no influence on legislation, and only so much on appointments as charity may be disposed to hand out to medicants, to poor relations of the party family. Truth is as merciless as justice, and neither is afraid to look wisdom in the face, while folly should hang its head in the presence of either.

2. In the absence of Representatives in the Congress the member of the National Republican Committee for a State stands for the party and members of it as advisor to the President and the party leaders in the Congress in all matters of party policy and appointments for the State. Now, what is the truth of the matter? This: The Negro Republicans of the nation have no member of the National Republican Committee. Whose fault is that? Is it the President's? He does not elect or select members of the National Committee for the States; the delegates to National Conventions do that. The National Committeemen for the District of Columbia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas should be Negroes, but they are not. Why? Because the Negro delegates have voted for white men to be their committeemen. At the St. Louis convention we had three; at the Chicago convention we had two; at the Philadelphia convention we had one; at the Chicago convention we had one; now we have none, and none in sight possible as the outcome of the line up at Chicago next June. If the Negro has lost control of the party organizations in the Southern States, whose fault is it? Were they forced out or did they sell out? You can't give nor sell the white man your job and have it.

The Negro is not now a political issue. It is his fault. It is his business to correct it—if he can. THE *AGE* has done and will do what it can to point the way. As matters stand we regard President Taft as the best and safest man to succeed himself.



IS THE WAY CLEAR?

Age 8-13-72

I MEAN TO ROB THE NEGRO OF HIS RIGHTS TO
APPEAR THE SOUTHERN WHITE VOTE—
IT'S A MATTER OF BARTER AND TRADE, AND ANY
BODY WHO OPPOSES MY POLICY IS A FOE



So Says the Boss of the Herd. 3-17-12

Lily Whites Beaten at Memphis.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 2-24-12
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 27.—A severe blow was given to the "Lily Whites" Republicans at the Shelby County Republican convention, which was held at the courthouse Wednesday, February 14, and the result was that Negroes were elected secretary, member of the county committee, delegates, and alternates to the state convention which meets March 14th.

The usual custom of the "Lily Whites" has been to elect delegates indorsed by the Federal office holders to the county and state conventions, and on the day of election ask the colored man to vote the Republican ticket. After election he did not get much consideration.

The Negro voters thought it best to change this situation, so in response to the call issued by the chairman of the county committee that every ward and precinct and precinct to elect delegates

to the county convention, they got busy, electing their delegates.

When the contest came up relative to who should be seated the "Lily Whites," as expected, were seated by the county committee. However, when the convention opened Hon. J. T. Settle secured the floor, made a speech declaring that there were delegates present who had rights and that the convention had the say as to whom should be seated. Hon. C. B. Quinn next spoke and indorsed what Mr. Settle had said, which resulted in the temporary roll of delegates being seated.

C. B. Quinn was elected chairman, Harry H. Pace, secretary, and J. T. Settle a member of the County Committee. Among the delegates chosen were R. R. Church, Jr., H. H. Pace, T. S. Brown, J. T. Settle, T. H. Hayes and B. F. Booth. As alternates J. J. Scott, J. C. Martin, J. A. Lindsey, A. N. Kittrell and E. R. Bynner.

Gov. B. W. Hooper was endorsed for re-election, and William H. Taft for President.

March 2nd 1-9-12

BLACK BELT REPRESENTATION.

One exchange mentions that the cutting down of the Black Belt's representation in State conventions will bring Sambo back into politics in this State. Undoubtedly, furthermore, a Democratic State Committee has set a bad example to the nation. Democrats in Congress have to keep up a constant fight for a population basis for representation in Congress, and our State Committee gives them another lead to carry as a basis of representation. Reasons for making the donkey an emblem of Democracy come to light occasionally.—Livingston Home.

We think our Livingston friend is unfortunate in his allusion to the return of the negro to Alabama politics. Black Belt counties when the ignorant and the vicious ruled, were forced to means for the restoration of the white man's government to which resort will never again be taken. The Black Belt is responsible for the new constitution; it demanded that constitution, because it desired to throw off the wrongful practices, which had been forced upon it. The new constitution has proved efficacious; the Black Belt will never again permit the entry of the ignorant and vicious into governmental responsibility, and it will never again indulge in wholesale election frauds. That day is behind us.

In saying this, we mention the fact that Montgomery is the largest Black Belt county in the State. We have a larger negro population than any other county in Alabama except Jefferson. Our negro population in proportion to our white population is as two and a half to one. So, we are as vitally concerned over this question as Sumter county.

The State Democratic Executive Committee in fixing the basis of representation on the Democratic vote of each county, put the State Convention upon the same basis as the vote in a primary. Primaries have apparently come to Alabama to stay for all time. Future nominations will be made in primaries as those of the past ten years have been made. The Black Belt counties will be quite as powerful in a convention as they will be in a primary.

The Home and other Black Belt newspapers can render a special service to their section, not by criticizing what has been done, but by constantly urging their people to pay up

poll tax. If the voters in every Black Belt county would pay all poll tax due, the power of the Black Belt, instead of being diminished by the committee's ruling would be increased.

The Home is in error in saying that the committee's action could possibly have any effect upon the section proposals to cut down the South's representation in Congress. Representation in Congress from Ohio and Indiana, as well as in Alabama is based upon population. It is right and proper that governmental representation should be based upon population. But in the Democratic conventions of Indiana, Ohio, New York and practically in every State in the United States party representation is based upon the voting strength of the party. Both in the Republican and in the Democratic party, the voting strength is the basis used for representation. Religious and secular bodies adopt the same basis.

We will never again have the negro in politics, we will never again see a serious and earnest movement to cut down the South's representation, and the Black Belt will lose all political power, if its voters pay up their poll tax.

TRYING TO INFLUENCE THE COLORED DELEGATES

Roosevelt People Said to be Tampering with South- erners

EFFORTS UNSUCCESSFUL

Negro Delegates from the South Make Known That They will Loavely Stand by President Taft.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15. Within the past week rumors have been current that the Roosevelt people have been dickering with the colored delegates instructed for President Taft and that every effort is being made by the Colonel's campaign managers to induce the colored delegates to vote for Roosevelt at the Chicago Convention, despite the fact that they are pledged to deliver their votes to Taft.

The managers of the Taft campaign while regarding the colored delegates as a part of the party, have been endeavoring to

with his dark complexion, showing tell well that he is colored. The colored delegates from the South, who are pledged to support President Taft, have registered emphatic denials that they intend to vote for Roosevelt, despite the fact that they are pledged for the renomination of the President.

One of the prominent Negro delegates, in writing to the Taft managers denying that the colored delegates were planning to ignore the trust imposed in them by their constituents, wrote:

To circulate the report that the colored delegates from the South, who are pledged to support President Taft's renomination, are so unprincipled as to break faith, is a piece of campaign subterfuge not polished by the colored delegates. Why don't the Roosevelt people cause it to be circulated that the white delegates instructed for Taft are being tampered? I have no hesitancy in making the statement that when the National Republican Convention is called to order next month the colored delegates from the South who are instructed for President Taft will loavely support him to the end. If there is to be any double-dealing the Negro delegates will not be guilty.

The colored delegates have made it known that they are not a purchasable quantity.

The Democratic Party managers who are endeavoring to induce the colored delegates to vote for Roosevelt, have been unsuccessful.

The Black Belt and the Bull Moose of the South, who are pledged to support President Taft, have been instructed to vote for Taft at the Chicago Convention. The colored delegates from the South, who are pledged to support President Taft, have been instructed to vote for Taft at the Chicago Convention. The colored delegates from the South, who are pledged to support President Taft, have been instructed to vote for Taft at the Chicago Convention.

The colored delegates from the South, who are pledged to support President Taft, have been instructed to vote for Taft at the Chicago Convention.

THE PASSING THROG

HE IS A TALKER AND NEEDS NO QUESTIONING
BEFORE HE SPEAKS

MANY NEGROES WANT

TO BE REGISTERED

The Roosevelt movement for a Third Party is having a direct effect on the work of the county registrars of Alabama. As a result of the contest between Taft and Roosevelt, colored negroes are applying for and getting their registrations as voters as never before.

The registrars of Alabama are now in the midst of the busy session provided for by statute, and in which they register new voters and purge the list of dead or incompetent voters. The session has been marked by an eager anxiety on the part of negroes to be registered as voters. The Montgomery County registrars have been sitting since July 1st and they have been swamped by applications from negroes for registrations. Now very few voters, either negroes or whites, have so far been registered by the registrars of Montgomery County. But they have been overwhelmed with applications from negroes.

The Montgomery County registrars have figured it out that the heated contest between the Taft and the Roosevelt forces in the Republican party has resulted in the rush by the negroes for registration. The purpose of the negroes is to vote one way or another for Taft or Roosevelt in the November election, because the primaries and the conventions have already been held. A great many of the applicants for registration are from negroes who were once in the government service and were let out during either the Roosevelt or the Taft administration. While the registrars have been sitting daily most of their work has been done in purging the list of voters. So far, but very few additional voters have qualified for registration.

However, Alabama is not so well advertised as it might be. The people of Iowa know more about California by far than they do Alabama. This is because Californians have been advertising the resources and attractions in season and out. But Alabama is a far greater State—it is the pick of the South, according to my observation and has a wonderful future.

"I am particularly impressed with the educational system of the State. It is far above the average."

PURE, MANLY LEADERSHIP.

To the Editor of The Age:

In a recent article in your paper, under the caption "False Leadership," in which you rightly score Henry Lincoln Johnson, Mr. Taft's Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, for having said, as reported by the Atlanta Constitution, "I long to see the time when every position of leader-

ship in the Republican party of Georgia will be held by a white man, for under these conditions I believe every man would have an equal chance," you state a potent fact when you say for the past number of years the leadership in the Republican party in Georgia and other Southern States has been held by white men, and as Southern white men assume leadership the Negro is not only crowded out of conventions, but out of offices as well. With the exception of Lee, in Florida, and a few others holding less important trusts, every colored federal official in the South has been displaced by a "Lily White" or a "National Republican," a term seemingly more cherished by Southern white usurpationists.

National Republican means Republican for federal office and that only, as not one of them could be elected to a state, county or municipal office and their only hope for recognition is at the nation's pie counter. They are always ready to be sent to national conventions, to become national committeemen, state chairmen, referees, etc., for the prestige these places offer as stepping stones to federal patronage. But it is as impossible to get one of them to stand for any elective place within his state, whether it be for constable or governor as it is for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. They just won't go up against such a proposition, always falling back on what's the use, can't be elected, inexpedient and an endless chain of subterfuges. And any national administration hoping to recoup a party out of such material can but fail no matter how good its intentions. They will accept all gifts Republicans offer but they are Democrats just the same. But the sad part of this situation is this.

A few Negroes are always on hand to aid these "Lily Whites" or National Republicans to rise into power at any cost to their own people. The present-day Negro leadership will advise his people to abandon hope, ambition, aspiration and all other manly virtues for the mess of potage. Unlike Currey of Texas, Cohen and Lewis of Louisiana, Bruce, Hill and Lynch of Mississippi, Pledger, Lyons, Deveau and Ricker of Georgia, White and Cheatham of North Carolina, Langston of Virginia and scores of others who fought their way to the front contending always for a square deal and the open door of opportunity for their people, the present Negro leadership is false. This false leadership is responsible for every political loss the race has sustained in the South, but

for it there would be race representation on the National Republican Committee and in many of the federal offices in the South now filled by "Lily Whites" or National Republicans.

The masses are now fooled by this leadership but it isn't possible that they will always be fooled and after awhile the sleeping dog will wake and claim his own. This leadership but recently turned down a colored man for vice-chairman of the Republican State Committee and elected a white officeholder to the place. It may be for President Taft now, but if a nest can be feathered when the National Convention meets and the real Taft men are not vigilant it will fly from him and vote for others as was done at the last convention.

The Constitution created a mild sentiment—
~~Monteas-2-3-12~~
THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The winner of the Presidential race of 1912, whether he be Democrat or Republican will have to have 266 votes in the Electoral College. For the benefit of the mathematically inclined who like to talk politics and who like to have their talks illustrated with figures The Advertiser, at some pains, has worked out the new basis of representation in the Electoral College.

The act passed by Congress "for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States under the Thirteenth census," alters the Congressional Representatives in Congress of nearly all the States and incidentally alters their representation in the Electoral College. The House of Congress, under the terms of that act will be composed of four hundred and thirty-five members. For each Congressman it has, any State will be entitled to one vote in the Electoral College. In addition it will be entitled to an electoral vote for each of its two Senators. Then to the four hundred and thirty-five members of Congress there must be added the ninety-six members of the Senate, which will give a total of 531 members of the next Electoral College. The President will be elected by a majority of these votes, or by a vote of 266.

The representation that each of the American States will have in the college, is as follows: Alabama, 12; Arkansas, 9; Arizona, 3; California, 13; Colorado, 6; Connecticut, 7; Delaware, 3; Georgia, 14; Idaho, 4; Illinois, 29; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 15; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 12; Louisiana, 10; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 18; Michigan, 15; Minnesota, 12; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 18; Montana, 4; Nebraska, 8; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 4; New

Jersey, 14; New Mexico, 3; New York, 45; North Carolina, 12; North Dakota, 5; Ohio, 24; Oklahoma, 10; Oregon, 5; Pennsylvania, 38; Rhode Island, 5; South Carolina, 9; South Dakota, 5; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 20; Utah, 4; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 12; Washington, 7; West Virginia, 8; Wisconsin, 13; Wyoming, 3.

The Democratic party is more exacting in selecting its candidate for the Presidency than are the government's laws for electing the Presidency. To win a Democratic nomination the successful candidate must receive the vote of two-thirds of the votes of the entire Democratic National Convention. This has been the rule for Democratic conventions for more than sixty years, and although attempts have been made to change it, it has never been altered. The candidate for the Democratic nomination, who wins the victory in the Baltimore convention must receive the votes of 708 delegates to that convention. In the Democratic convention two delegates for each electoral vote are allowed. The convention at Baltimore will therefore be composed of 1,062 delegates.

POLITICS NOT WORRYING THE RICHMOND NEGRO

No Strong Protest Against
"Lily Whiteism" at Roanoke Last Week

LACKING IN LEADERSHIP

Rank and File Showing But Little Concern
in Various Republican Conventions
Being Held. 3-21-12

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Richmond, Va., March 19—Politically speaking, the Richmond Negro has fallen into a state of innocuous desuetude that Gabriel's trumpet could hardly call him into real activity again. It is true that within the past four or five weeks efforts have been made on the part of one or two self-styled leaders to organize suffrage leagues, hold conferences, etc., to protest against "Lily Whiteism," but the efforts have all been abortive for the reason that the promoters, in the main, have played Dr. Jekyll and Mr.

Hyde with the masses, seeking to "curry favors" with first one faction and then the other of the two Lily White factions in this district.

To the white newspapers have been given stories of conferences of "leading white and Negro politicians," which when sifted to the bottom proved to be only talk.

At the state Republican convention, held in Roanoke last week, there was not a Negro voter from Richmond to protest against the high-handed methods of the "Lily Whites" in this city and district in excluding Negroes from the party conventions, even where they were duly elected delegates.

The fact is, Richmond has not a Negro political leader in its midst. Those who essay leadership have the "itching palm" and stand ready to sell their brethren for a mess of potage, thus the condition of affairs.

The Age correspondent will have something further to say along this line in the future.

COLORED DEMOCRATS SLIGHTED

New York Age 7/1/12
Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—The visit of a number of colored Democrats to this city to urge that the recent Democratic National Convention insert a plank in the party platform inviting the support of the race and the failure of the bourgeois to deny this manly request, as well as the fact that the Democrats nominated a man of strong Southern leanings for the Presidency, in the person of Woodrow Wilson, are still topics of conversation among race leaders here, the great majority of whom declare that they will not support the candidate of a party that does not want the Negro.

Speaking of the fruitless visit of the well-intentioned Negro Democrats, the Maryland Voice says editorially last week:

"Surely, Bishop Alexander Walters and the Rev. J. Milton Waldron, the sages of Negro Democrats, must feel the sting of slight and chagrin administered by their party chiefs while in Baltimore. They came in the strength of their existence as Negro Democrats. Good-looking in dress, they paraded up and down the streets covered with badges of the Democratic party with which they came to beg affiliation. Their headquarters were located in the section of the city where the best of Baltimore's colored people reside. The hope of the visitors was evidently to draw into their camp a host of colored men from our Monumental City to march with them to the Convention Hall on the opening of the meeting; but they hoped and planned in vain. Even the very few men of Baltimore who agreed to serve as a reception committee were in hiding after the first day previous to the opening of the great con-

vention.

The visitors met at their headquarters, and made speeches, in which at least one said the Republican party had never been any real benefit to the Negro people of the United States, and that the only salvation of the race was the affiliation of all the men of the race with the Democratic party. Bishop Walters was a little more discreet and gave out his mission to Baltimore was to put in the platform a plank pledging equal civil and political rights to the colored race, and to protect them from persecutions."

After quoting the proposed plank of Senator Newlands to show the National Democracy is hostile to the political rights of the race, the editorial concludes:

The plea is to disfranchise the colored men of all the states by an amendment to the United States constitution, and while it was not put in the platform, it expresses what the party stands for and no doubt will do, if they sweep the country next fall and elect their President, and get control of both Houses of Congress, as they hope to do.

Colored men can vote a million strong to prevent their enemies from reaching the goal of their ambition and they can be trusted to exercise their privilege in self-defense.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS MIXING UP MATTERS

**Making It Hard for Northern
Democrats and Bishop
Walters**

DO NOT WANT NEGRO VOTE

**Southern Democrats Already Introducing
Many "Jim Crow" Laws in House of
Representatives.**

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—While Bishop Walters and his Negro Democratic cohorts were assembled in Washington a few days ago indorsing Democracy as fair and as the best party of the Negro, and in the same breath denouncing the Republican party as an enemy to the Negro, Representative Clark, of Florida, an influential Democratic member of the Democratic House of Representatives, was declaring that he proposes to introduce a "Jim Crow" street care law for the District of Columbia, and that he felt sure that

a favorable report would be made on it by the committee. In fact, Congressman Clark feels sanguine that he can put through a bill in the House providing for "Jim Crow" cars in this city.

Bishop Walters is striving strenuously to lead his race to believe that in his talks with Democratic Congressmen they assured him no anti-race legislation would be introduced. The Bishop gave out this assurance at the beginning of the last session of Congress, but his declarations had hardly been uttered before at least three bills, all introduced by Democrats, had gone into the congressional hopper providing for "Jim Crow" legislation.

No matter how sincere the Northern Democrats are in opposition to anti-race legislation, the Southern Democrats, who are greatly in the majority in the House, are a unit in favor of "Jim Crow" legislation, and do not hesitate to say so, and do not hesitate to let it be known that they do not care for the Negro vote, either North or South. Some of them who still wave the bloody shirt have been heard to say that they would rather suffer defeat in the next Presidential contest with the Negro vote arrayed solidly against them than to be victorious even with a few Negro votes for them.

With the introduction of "Jim Crow" legislation in the House, and the declared intention of the Democrats to continue to push such legislation, many Negroes find it hard to enthuse over the proposition of the colored vote allying itself with the Democratic party.

PROMINENT A. M. E. CHURCHMEN ON THE NOMINATION.

Bishop H. M. Turner: "I suppose Mr. Taft will be as good as any man that the Republicans may nominate. While I do not agree with his Southern policy, I would like to know where we can find any man who has not shown prejudice against the Negro."

Bishop L. J. Coppin: "While I do not agree with the Southern policy of Mr. Taft, I believe that he has made a good president in other respects and will vote for him if he is nominated."

Bishop B. F. Lee: "I have nothing to say beyond that none of those mentioned has caught my fancy."

Bishop J. S. Flipper: "I will not support Mr. Taft if he is renominated. While I believe he is sincere in his belief, I cannot be persuaded that the exclusion of colored men from the holding of federal offices in the South, and the appointment of Southern Democrats thereto will build up a strong Republican party in the South."

Bishop B. T. Tanner: "Former Senator Foraker is my choice. As to Taft and Roosevelt, I think it is six of one and a half dozen of the other, with possibly Taft a little bit better."

Bishop C. T. Shaffer: "I will have to wait until sentiment crystallizes a little more before expressing any opinion as to whom I will favor as the Republican nominee for the presidency."

Dr. W. S. Scarborough, president of Wilberforce University: "I have known both Messrs. Roosevelt and Taft for years. Mr. Roosevelt has declared that he is not a candidate and I am for Mr. Taft. While many of our people dislike his Southern policy, we must remember

that the Democratic party is traditionally opposed to us. I know that President Taft is deeply interested in the welfare of the race."

Bishop W. H. Heard: "I do not like the policy that the present administration has inaugurated regarding the holding of federal offices by colored men in the South, and am in favor of Roosevelt's nomination for the presidency."

2-8-12

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.
Differences were buried and all united for party harmony at the Republican Dollar Dinner, held last Friday evening at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, which was the largest gathering of Republicans, aside from the State Convention, ever held in the little mountain state. Never perhaps in West Virginia were so many of the leaders and supporters of the Republican organization of statewide prominence gathered under such pleasant and mutually satisfactory conditions. It was remarkable in more than one respect, but it was chiefly distinguished for the spirit of harmony that existed, and the unanimity of sentiment as to the solidarity of the front to be presented to the common enemy in National and State affairs.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Kirk, who introduced Hon. H. C. Ogden as toastmaster of the evening. Mr. Ogden was given an ovation as he rose. Among the speakers were Gov. Glasscock, Dr. Hatfield and Attorney E. J. Graham, Jr., colored, who made one of the happiest speeches of the evening.

A GOOD PLATFORM UPON.

A platform, like a foundation, should be built to stand upon and not to fall down upon. Character is in the nature of a platform; it is either good or bad. It can't be both and be of any service, any more than a person can serve two masters. The making of the platform, the making of the character, is the business of each person; as he makes it so will mankind measure and weigh the maker of it. It will either serve that which we make, that we create, or it serves us; we are either the master or the slave of the thing we make, the thing we create. Take the whiskey habit, the tobacco habit, the swearing habit; if we make them, create them, for our pleasure, they make us serve them as their slave.

Talking about the race question, which we have always with us, a wise friend recently said to us: "The Negro should

stand upon his own feet. He should make his own business interests, where he is the master, and thus be able to avoid or properly resent the insults and rebuffs he so often meets with in white business places, in many of which he is tolerated, curtsy, as a patron, but not wanted as an individual." This is a mighty safe platform to stand upon and to work upon. As a matter of fact, our remarkable business development in the Southern and Southwestern States has been due largely to the attitude of white business interests that tolerated us as a patron but despised us, and take no pains to hide it, as an individual. A creature who would not resent that sort of attitude would be less than a person.

We repeat: The Negro should stand upon his own feet as a man, in all of the relations of life, or give of his life freely in the effort to do so.

POLITICS IN MISSISSIPPI

Isiah T. Montgomery, Mound Bayou's Founder, in New York and Tells Why He and the Leading Negroes of His State Are Supporting Taft.

Isiah T. Montgomery, founder of Mound Bayou, Miss., accompanied by his son-in-law, E. P. Booze, is a visitor in New York and will be in the city for several days. Mr. Montgomery, who is one of the most influential Negroes in Mississippi, is a strong Taft man, and in an interview with a representative of THE AGE on political conditions as they exist in Mississippi made the following statement:

"The recent Republican district conventions and the State convention held in Mississippi were much more largely attended than usual and almost without exception reflected the solid sober second thought of the Negroes, who constitute nine-tenths of the party in that State. There is no denial of the fact that during a considerable part of President Taft's administration the Negroes of that State were without recognition and to some extent under a domination as effective as the 'Lily Whiteism' that blighted Republicanism in other States of the South.

"Fortunately, however, after the President's administration was fully inaugurated he drew about him a strong coterie of the race's representative men, and extended through them such practical recognition that our people at large gathered fresh confidence. In addition to this, it is becoming more and more generally understood that President Taft is practically connected with leading influences devoted particularly to the education and uplift of the race, and notwithstanding his arduous en-

agements as Chief Executive of the nation, he finds time to attend board meetings and other important gatherings vitally affecting their social, moral and material advancements. Altogether this had the effect of convincing our people of the President's genuine interest, sympathy and friendship.

"These conditions coupled with the straightforward efforts of the administration to advance the general good of the country has won the right of indorsement. This was the consensus of opinion that won for the President the delegations from Mississippi; but for this the machine rule so much complained of would have been powerless to dominate the party councils.

"This is well understood, and hereafter Republicans will look forward to a policy that will strengthen the influence of the party throughout the State."

TO MAKE A CHANGE

Negroes of Mississippi Decide to Secure More Representation on Republican State Committee—To Demand More Recognition at District Conventions.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Vicksburg, Miss., March 5.—The Negroes of Mississippi have formed a tacit agreement to bring about a big change on the Republican State Committee and are making preparations to accomplish their purpose. They are tired of the State Committee being dominated by whites, although the Negro Republicans in Mississippi outnumber the white Republicans by a very large margin.

At this time the majority of members of the Republican State Committee of Mississippi are white. The members of the committee are chosen by district conventions, electing three from each district. It is the plan of the Negroes or the district conventions to elect one colored man and one white as delegates to the State convention, each district convention electing two colored and one white as members of the State committee.

BASS ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 9.—State Representative Harry W. Bass, the first and only Negro member of the Pennsylvania Legislature at Harrisburg, has announced his candidacy for re-election from the Sixth District, Philadelphia. Mr. Bass has the support of the Re-

publican leaders of the Quaker City, and his success at the polls in November is most likely. During his term as member of the Pennsylvania Legislature Representative Bass has made an enviable record, and has been instrumental in securing the passage of several important measures.